The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CARRIAGES, &c.

HALL & BARTLETT,

The Great Carriage Manufacturing House of the West.

We have in stock the Largest Assortment of Home-Made Carriages in Chicago, consisting of LANDAUS, CLARENDON BRETTS, COUPES, ROCKAWAYS, PARK PHAETONS, Extension and Half-Top Carriages, LADIES' PHAETONS, Light and Heavy Buggies and Road Wagons in great variety, which we will sell at prices that defy competition in first-class work.

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New Pennsylvania Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

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Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the British Channel, and all other points in England. These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

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RATES GREATLY REDUCED AND Lower than New York Lines.

Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, at low rates.

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New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast. Londonderry.—These elegant, new, Clyde-built iron screw steamers will sail from Pier No. 38, North River, as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Aug. 5
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and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York. Steerage Office, No. 6 Broadway. Steerage as low as by any other line.

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National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of LAIGHT-st., TOWN every SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, $70, currency; Steerage passage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

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Great Western Steamship Line,

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Sail Western, Sat., July 18 | Cornwall, Tuesday, Aug. 4
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30.

Passage tickets, $100. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot foot Hare and M. S. R. R.

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Via MICH. CENT. G. W. & ERIE RY'S Pullman Through Palace Sleeping Coach

FOR NEW YORK, 5.15 p. m. Daily.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The twenty-second year of Racine College will begin Sept. 9. The School of Letters and the Scientific School of the Collegiate Department, the Grammar School and the Mathematical School of the Preparatory Department, will open on that day.

For catalogues, apply to the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Bankers' National Bank, or at MITCHELL & HATHAWAY'S, No. 45 Clark-st.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Studies will be resumed in this institution TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For Catalogues, etc., address REV. A. GRONDIER, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.

Seminary of the Sacred Heart,

484 West Taylor-st., Chicago.

This Institution offers every facility for a refined and solid education. Studies will be resumed on Sept. 1, 1874. For further particulars and prospectus address

LADY SUPERIOR.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Select, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., N. Y. Exercises for the next year will begin Oct. 1, at 9 a. m., when all pupils should be present. Scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will arrive.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning Schools. Compiled expressly as a guide to the best of parents. Sent free. T. C. PINCKNEY, Building, New York.

Mr. Frank C. Hosmer & Miss E. H. Rockwell's Family and Day-School for young ladies, Springfield, Mass., reopened Sept. 16. Send for circular.

MADAME O. da SILVA and MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S Family Nos. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 37 Thirty-eighth-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 29. Applications may be made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Misses of Mrs. Bryan's School commences September 16, 1874. N. Y., April, 1874.

WILLOW PARK SEMINARY.

A catalogue of this popular and flourishing Institution may be obtained by addressing the proprietor, Dr. J. H. Westboro, Mass.

Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy.

New Building and fine Gymnasium completed. Send for Catalogue. $400 per year. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M. ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

CHESTNUT HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y. Course of study comprehensive. Music and fine arts a specialty. For circulars, address

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TROY POLYTECHNIC AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT Troy, N. Y. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., offers very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. For the Annual Register, containing improved Courses of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its 20th year Sept. 16. Six professors prepare for Colleges, Scientific School or Business. HOFFMAN & BLACK, Associate Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MME. TARDIVEL, 25 W. FORTY-SIXTH-ST., N. Y. French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Sept. 17.

COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIP.....$40

Modest, respectful, manly demeanor. Complete physical development, at YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE for boys. Benjamin Mason, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Sole Agents at all points for

THE LUZERNE COAL & IRON CO.

(Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.)

We offer the unrivaled Coal mined by the above-named Company at

WILKESBARRE, PA.,

At the lowest market rates at retail, or by car load or cargo. Our Coal this year is the best we ever handled, being mined with extraordinary care, and from the best mines in the Anthracite Coal-fields. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.,

Office, 71 Washington-st.

YARDS: 160 Kingsbury-st. Foot East Sixteenth-st. Roberts-st., near Chicago-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders representing more than three-fourths of the capital stock of the above-named Company, this day held at the Company's Office, Nos. 156 and 158 LaSalle-st., upon the statement that the gross earnings of said Company, for the first thirteen months of its existence to July 1, 1874, had been $566,244, while its total fire losses for the same time had been but $149,000, in view of a report having been published without signature, but apparently emanating from the State Commissioners, that an impairment in the capital of said Company was found to exist, not from the legitimate results of its business, but from other causes, it was unanimously resolved that it is the expression of this meeting that such impairment of the capital stock of the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company as is found to exist by the Auditor of the State of Illinois shall be made up forthwith; that the Executive Committee be instructed to carry out the measure, and apply to the Auditor for a requisition to be made for the required assessment.

RESOLVED, That when this meeting adjourn, it be to meet at this office on Friday, Aug. 7, 1874, at 11 o'clock a. m. Adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Atlantic & Pacific Ins. Co.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT FIRE SALE

Continued until every article is sold. COME EARLY in the morning and avoid the RUSH.

MANDEL BROTHERS

63 & 65 Washington-st.,

Between State and Dearborn-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

A Very Choice Corner,

100 Feet, East Front, on

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GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)..... 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Traverse City, Mackinac, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)..... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph daily (Sunday excepted)..... 10 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday..... 9 a. m.
For Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday..... 7 p. m.
For Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, Monday and Thursday..... 9 a. m.

Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

PLEASURE EXCURSION TO MONTREAL.

The new and splendid low-pressure Steamer ASIA, J. S. MOORE, Master, will leave her dock, foot of Jackson-st., corner of Market, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 7 p. m. For freight or passage apply to

PHILIP WADSWORTH,
204 South Market-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during JULY and AUGUST, 1874. WEDDING GARMENTS A SPECIALTY. SERVANTS' LIVERY MADE TO MEASURE.

ELY & CO., Importing Tailors,

Wabash-av. cor. Monroe-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Tolman Bros. & Walker is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. H. TOLMAN,
A. TOLMAN,
W. S. WALKER.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1874.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore under the firm name of Tolman & Walker.

A. TOLMAN,
W. S. WALKER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE THE

Stock and Fixtures of the Grand Pacific Drug Store,

belonging to the bankruptcy matter of Elizabeth Clark. Bids will be received for the purchase of said property until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, Aug. 7, when bids will be opened in presence of bidders. The right to reject all bids is reserved. Invoutory may be seen and stock examined on application to the undersigned.

ROBERT E. JENKINS,
Provisional Assignee, 159 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MASONRY.

Having had twenty years' experience as builders in Chicago, we address with confidence those who have masonry to do, and who wish to "build for the ages." Estimates promptly made, in competition with builders of undoubted competency and character. CARTER BROS., U. S. Express Building, 87 Washington-st.

JUDGMENT DAY.

The Republican Party Arraigned for Sentence.

Its Condemnation by the People of North Carolina.

The State Swept Over by the Opposition Party.

Similar Result of the County Elections in Tennessee.

Organization of the National Reform Party in Michigan.

Excellent Principles Enunciated---A Sound Financial Resolution.

The Nominees of the Independent Party in Kansas.

Congressional Nominations in the Western States.

Miscellaneous Political Matters.

The North Carolina Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—The election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Congressmen, Judges, and Solicitors, members of the General Assembly, and county officers, took place in this State to-day. In this city the election passed off quietly until nearly the time for the polls to close, when James Heaton, a Republican politician, created a disturbance and successfully resisted the power of the city to arrest him for the time, being backed by a negro mob of several hundred. The whites took no part in it. The negroes now fill the streets, and the excitement runs high. A few precinct returns received show Conservative gains on the vote of Merriman and Caldwell in 1872, which will be the basis of calculation. The great interest here centres on the election of Judge of the Fourth District, the opposing candidates being Daniel L. Russel (Rep.), the present incumbent, and A. A. McKay, Conservative.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 6.—Partial returns from the Fourth Judicial District leave but little doubt of the election of McKoy, Conservative, as Judge, over Russell, Republican, by several hundred majority. Prominent Republicans here concede the defeat of their State ticket.

The returns received render it almost certain that the Conservatives carry the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Congressional Districts, with the chances largely in their favor in the First and Fourth Districts. The best estimates give them seven out of eight Congressmen, which is a gain of two members. Returns from every precinct thus far received, except two, show Conservative gains over the vote of 1872, when the Republican majority in the State was less than 2,000.

Indications all favor the election of Stephen D. Pool, Conservative, as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A negro mob attempted to capture a white man who had taken refuge in a store in Market street. For an hour or two the danger of a collision between the whites and blacks was so imminent that the whites formed in line of battle on Front street, between Market and Princess, and awaited the expected attack. The negro mob was finally dispersed by a large force of special police.

A fight occurred this evening at Rocky Point, 14 miles from here, between about 100 negroes and thirty whites. Two whites were seriously injured. The fight was still going on at last accounts.

AT RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—The State election to-day passed off quietly as far as heard from. Democratic gains are reported in every section. There is a large Democratic gain in this city, and the precinct adjoining, over the vote of 1872. The State has undoubtedly gone Democratic by a vote variously estimated from 5,000 to 10,000, with seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight.

Tennessee County Elections.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6.—The election to-day was unusually quiet. The interest manifested in the election by the merchants was never witnessed before, nearly all the stores being closed and the proprietors and clerks at the polls working for the Conservative ticket, and notwithstanding the lines between the black and white races were strongly drawn, more colored men voted the Conservative ticket than ever before. It is generally conceded that the Conservatives have swept the city, and will carry the county and elect their entire ticket by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The official vote will not be known before to-morrow evening.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6.—The city is wild with excitement to-night over the result of the election to-day. The *Avalanche* and *Appeal* offices are illuminated. Guns are being fired and a great display of fireworks over the Conservative victory. It is believed now that the Bartlett, or Conservative, ticket is carried in this city by over 2,000, and that the majority in the county will reach 3,000. Telegrams from surrounding counties show heavy Democratic gains.

AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 6.—Election returns are coming in slowly. Official returns from five wards and ten districts give Judge Cooper, for Chancellor, 660 majority over both his competitors, O'Brien and McClain. The entire Democratic ticket in this county is elected by from 1,200 to 1,800 majority.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6.—The election for county officers passed off quietly and without disturbance, so far as heard from. A very heavy vote was polled in the city and county. Partial returns from the different wards and districts indicate that the regular Conservative and Democratic ticket is elected by a large majority.

The Michigan Reformers in Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 6.—The Reform Convention was called to order at 1 o'clock by the Hon. John P. Cook, State Senator from Hillsdale County, who nominated the Hon. Eugene Pringle for Temporary Chairman. That gentleman, on assuming the chair, made a short but spirited address, briefly stating the object of the Convention, and urging harmony and a spirit of conciliation. The recent call of the Democratic State Central Committee, for a State Convention to be held at Kalamazoo, Sept. 10, to nominate candidates for State officers, prevented a large attendance, scores of prominent Democrats of the progressive school, who had determined to support the reform movement, preferring to await the meeting of the Democratic Convention, which it was understood generally was to be called, not with the purpose of nominating a straight Democratic ticket, as has been industriously given out by Chandler and his friends, but to keep intact its organization; besides, it was understood that the Convention would not place a ticket in nomination, but organize, select a committee, and probably, after agreeing upon an address to be submitted, call a convention to meet after the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Still there was

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ATTENDANCE,

nearly every Congressional district being represented, the western portion of the State having the largest number of delegates. Grand Rapids was especially well represented, there being Messrs. Comstock, Frolick, Berkey, Clark, Mayor Houseman, and other leading citizens. The members of the Convention were about evenly divided between the two parties, among them the Liberal Republicans of two years ago being well represented, and in the hearty fraternization of all, whether formerly Republicans, Democrats, or Liberal Republicans, which took place before the Convention, in the disposition to conciliate and harmonize different and conflicting opinions and interests, to surrender non-essentials, and to promote and strengthen in every possible way the reform movement, which now promises so auspiciously, was to be found an encouraging sign that

DISAPPOINTED THE CHANDLERITES,

who were looking for a rupture on the financial question.

In the address, mainly prepared, it was understood, by Messrs. Wilbur, of Allegan, late a Republican Senator from that county, and Comstock, of Grand Rapids, the financial question was declared to be the great and absorbing issue before the people, and the initial point from which all reform must start. It was evident that the Grand Rapids people felt the necessity of

OUTBIDDING MR. SENATOR FERRY,

who has industriously labored to develop in that Congressional District a sentiment in the line of his course on the finance question. To that end he is said to have spent, besides some considerable time, some money in the way of disseminating his speeches, as well as that of Senator Chandler's, and it is a creditable thing to the people of that district that but few of them have read either. They desired to make their Congressional campaign upon an inflation platform, and they were confident of their ability to carry it against Judge Williams, or any man the Republicans might select. Careful inquiry disclosed the fact that the inflation theory was confined to the Grand Rapids district, and this fact tended to moderate the demands of the representatives of that section.

While the Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions, chosen by acclamation, were in consultation,

EX GOV. BLAIR

was loudly called for, and his appearance was the signal for hearty applause. He reviewed, briefly and concisely, the situation, and asserted his continued confidence in the Liberal movement of two years ago, saying that it had been fully justified by the disclosures of Republican corruption and mismanagement made since then. He exhorted the Convention to patience and forbearance, and closed by an interesting sketch of the Credit Mobilier scandal.

EX-SENATOR WILBUR

then addressed the Convention, advocating expansion of the currency, cheap transportation, and free-banking.

ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Organization reported for Permanent President the Hon. Eugene Pringle; Vice-Presidents, J. E. Phelps, Perry Mayo, and William A. Borkey; Secretaries, A. V. Johnson and A. C. Adsit.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following:

WHEREAS, We, the people of the State of Michigan, recognize honesty and patriotism in a large portion of the leaders in the Republican and Democratic parties, we claim that they are powerless to reform the abuses and thwart the designs of the men who now control those organizations, and the corrupt record and violated pledges that we have witnessed in the past history of these parties admonishes us that we cannot secure reform by longer acting with either. The Tammany steal, Credit Mobilier fraud, the Congressional salary-swindle, the Sanborn iniquity, the Civil-Service corruptions, the press-gag law, the District of Columbia robbery, and the hundreds of other steals, embezzlements, and swindles by which the Republican and Democratic Legislatures, Congressmen and office-holders have enriched themselves, defrauded the country, and impoverished the people, compiled with the dangerous and centralizing power of political and moneyed rings, favored at the National Capital and extended to almost every State, county, and township in the Union, clearly demonstrate to us the necessity of independent action, and the importance of united effort, and we cordially invite all men of whatever class or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in remedying the evils that so seriously effect us all.

Resolved, That in support of the above, this Convention organize for the State a National Reform party.

2. That we favor the provision by the Government of a sound currency for the people,—a currency that shall not be susceptible to such contraction or inflation as shall result in injury to the business interests of the country,—not overlooking the hope that we may approach a specie basis as speedily as shall be consistent with financial prosperity of all business pursuits.

3. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, is indispensable to the balance of power on which the perfection of our political fabric depends.

4. That we favor the one-term principle for President of the United States.

5. That while we are willing to bear any and all reasonable and just taxation, the laboring and producing classes should be allowed to enjoy the rewards of their toil without being subjected to spoliation in the form of taxes and subsidies levied to maintain the extravagance and luxury of office-holders and contractors; that we rejoice in all organizations whose tendency is to protect the interests of the producing classes, and welcome their assistance in all efforts to purge our Government of the rings and combinations which are now sapping the foundations of the Republic.

6. That the Legislature has the right to regulate the fares and freight upon railroads so far as to protect the public against unreasonable charges, and it is the duty of the Legislature at once to so change the rate and mode of taxing railroads that they shall bear equal burdens with other property in the support of Government.

7. That to maintain a large balance in the State Treasury at the cost of a heavy annual tax on the people is unjust, and the inadequate security given by the State Treasurer exposes the State to great risk of loss; that such balance should be so applied as to greatly reduce our taxation for State purposes.

8. That the accounts kept by the State Treasurer of the funds of the people should be open at all times to the scrutiny of the taxpayers and their representatives. That we deem the conduct of the State Treasurer in refusing to respond to the call of the Legislature as to the location and safety of the public moneys to be highly reprehensible, and the tacit admission that the information requested would expose the fact that some of it was in hands not altogether safe, and that the toleration of such refusal by the Republican majority of the Legislature is even more to be condemned, and that, in view of these facts, the people have reason to entertain serious fears for the safety of the money which has been raised by onerous taxation.

The following resolution, offered by M. Hewitt, of Calhoun County, was then adopted:

Resolved, That the acceptance and use of free passes by members of the Legislature, State officers, and Judges of Courts of record, as a practice is inimical to the interests of the laboring and producing classes.

The debate on the currency resolution, as it was called, was sharp even to personality, but the Convention was so decidedly against the inflationists that, after an effort on their part to substitute a resolution offered by Mr. Blanchard, of Ionia, they threw up the sponge and accepted the situation.

On the whole

THE RESULT IS IN EVERY WAY SATISFACTORY

and encouraging to the Reformers. The Convention was a body of intelligent men, and it separated without bickering, and without the slightest evidence of any intention to assail its work by those who had taken part in its deliberations.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

was then chosen, and is composed of Messrs. Cook, of Hillsdale, Eugene Pringle, of Jackson, James B. Upton, of Calhoun, J. W. Turner, of Shiawassee, and George H. Murdock, of Berrien County, an unexceptionably good and strong Committee.

After the adjournme nt of the Convention, the Committee met, and agreed to call the State Convention at Jackson on Sept. 9, one day prior to the Democratic State Convention.

The outside comment is that the Convention have made a good beginning, and that the outlook is favorable.

Kansas Reformers' State Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—The Reform State Convention reassembled this morning, and continued in session throughout the day, resulting in putting in nomination the following ticket: For Governor, J. C. Cusey, of Miami County; Lieutenant-Governor, E. H. Ewington; Secretary of State, Nelson Abott, of Atchison County; Treasurer, Charles F. Koester, of Marshall County; Auditor, G. P. Smith, of Wilson County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. B. Norton, of Cowley County; Attorney-General, J. R. Hallowell, of Cherokee County; Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, W. P. Donthitt, of Shawnee County.

On the first poll for a candidate for Governor, M. E. Hudson, Master of the State Grange, received a large majority, but it being announced that Mr. Hudson had positively asserted his declination of the position, votes were changed which gave Mr. Cusey the choice.

J. C. CUSEY,

the candidate for Governor, is a thoroughly practical man, a successful farmer of Miami County, hitherto unknown in Kansas politics, excepting that he served his district in the last Legislature. He made a record there which will require no defending. He is about 40 years old, of prepossessing manner, and full of enthusiasm for the new party. He is a powerful and convincing speaker, and has unflinching integrity. He, like every other man on the ticket excepting Nelson Abbott, candidate for Secretary of State, has always acted with the Republican party. Mr. Cusey's name will be a tower of strength to the ticket.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

Abbott, Smith, and Hallowell are editors, and well-known men of ability. Koester was the choice of the Republicans for Treasurer, but he refused to take the nomination from them. No better selection could be made.

The full delegations to both the State and Congressional Conventions prove that the people, especially the farmers, of Kansas are awake and in earnest, and, with the platform and ticket made by them, there is encouragement for an energetic canvass.

A State Central Committee was selected, with S. D. McDonald, of the *State Record*, of Topeka, as Chairman, and Nelson Abbott as Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

The call for a Congressional Convention at Topeka to-day, for all of the three districts, was responded to by full delegations. The action taken had been foreshadowed. The First District delegates only made a nomination. Marcus J. Parrott, of Leavenworth County, was placed in nomination. The Second and Third Dissricts wisely adjourned their Conventions until just after the Republican Conventions.

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT,

which is Cobb's, the Reform party have a certainty of success unless they act unwisely. In the Third District, the contest will be close in any shape.

To-night there is now going on

A STREET MEETING

in front of the Tufft House, which is being addressed by several of the candidates, and others. It is very enthusiastic, and a spirit of determination seems to pervade the people.

Congressional Nominations.

COLORADO TERRITORIAL CONVENTION—REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 6.—The Territorial Republican Convention reassembled this morning, and, after two informal ballots additional to the one taken last night, took a formal vote, which stood as follows: H. P. H. Bromwell, 124; G. M. Chilcott, 76; and James Castello, 19. On motion of Mr. Chilcott, the nomination of Mr. Bromwell was made unanimous amid much applause. A resolution for State admission was offered, but, being vehemently objected to, no vote was taken on it, the Convention evidently not caring to commit itself on this subject. The nomination of Judge Bromwell, who formerly represented the Seventh Illinois District in Congress, is regarded as the strongest nomination the Republicans of this Territory could have made, he having taken no part in the recent factional fight, and also being a sound constitutional lawyer and a fluent speaker. Nominations were subsequently made for District Attorneys of the several districts, and also for members of the local and Territorial Executive Committees.

FIRST IOWA DISTRICT—ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 6.—The Anti-Monopoly Congressional Convention of the First Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Des Moines, Lee, Jefferson, Henry, Van Buren, and Washington, was held in this city to-day. It was one of the largest conventions ever held in the district, the delegates all being representive men in their respective counties. Fully two-thirds were Grangers. There were in all sixty-two delegates present, of whom the Convention was presided over by J. G. Melvin, a prominent Granger of Washington County, who made a telling address. A resolution indorsing the State platform was then unanimously adopted, after which the Convention proceeded to ballot. In all, thirty-eight ballots were taken, the candidates voted for being the Hon. I. Leffler, of Des Moines County; the Hon. D. F. Miller, of Lee County; the Hon. L. G. Palmer, of Henry County; Gen. Dodge, of Des Moines; Maj. Brown, of Washington County; Pierce, of Jefferson County; and Vale, of Van Buren County. After an informal ballot, the name of Mr. Vale was withdrawn, and on the twenty-sixth ballot the name of the Hon. B. J. Hall, of this county, was presented. On the thirty-third ballot the vote stood Hall, 31; Brown, 30. Then Hall's name was withdrawn and a recess was taken, when the delegations compromised on the Hon. Edward Campbell, of Jefferson County, who was unanimously nominated. This gentleman, in a splendid speech, positively declined. Then the Hon. L. G. Palmer was nominated by a large majority. Mr. Palmer is a resident of Lee County, has represented his county in the State Senate, and is one of the ablest and most popular men in the district. His nomination gives profound satisfaction in all the counties, and there is but little doubt of his election.

SIXTH OHIO DISTRICT—REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 6.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth District met to-day, and, after a rather protracted session, nominated the Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Williams County, as the successor of the present representative, Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood. The vote on the last ballot stood: Sherwood, 52½; Pratt, 60½. The Sherwood men seem disposed to accept the result gracefully, and will probably yield a cordial support to Mr. Pratt.

SIXTH INDIANA DISTRICT—REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 6.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District met here in Convention to-day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. About 300 delegates were present. Col. Milton S. Robinson, of Madison County, was nominated on the second ballot, there being four other candidates in the field.

Immediately after the adjournment of the above-named Convention, a joint Convention between the Delaware and Madison Counties, for nominating candidates for State Senator, was held, and Cornelius Quick was unanimously nominated.

FOURTH MISSOURI DISTRICT—DEMOCRATIC.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—R. A. Hatcher was nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth District of this State yesterday by acclamation.

TENTH INDIANA DISTRICT—REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 6.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Tenth District met in this city to-day. The names of Calkins, of Laporte; Coffin, of Porter; Bushnell, of White; and Grant, of Carroll, were placed in nomination. Mr. Grant, of Carroll, however, withdrew his name from before the Convention before proceeding to balloting, Carroll County changing to Calkins. Maj. Calkins was then nominated on the first ballot, to the great dissatisfaction of the delegates of White County, and they openly declare that they will not support the nominee. The Democracy and Opposition will meet at Laporte on the 13th, and will probably place in nomination Senator Winterbotham, of that city, he being highly spoken of in that connection. After the adjournment of the Congressional Convention, the Senatorial Convention met, and Senator Hubbard, of the South Bend *Republican*, was renominated for the State Senate from the St. Joseph and Marshall District. The Hon. E. L. Furness, of Porter, was nominated for State Senator from the Porter and Lake District, and N. J. Bozarth, of Valparaiso, was nominated for Prosecutor of the Thirty-first Judicial Circuit.

The Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids (Mich.) Congressional Districts.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 5.—The political cauldron begins to boil in this Congressional District. The elections of delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention (which meets on the 2d prox.) are now being held, and, as a general thing, the delegates chosen are considered favorable to the renomination of Capt. J. C. Burrows. This is the surface indication. Deeper, there is a wide-spread dissatisfaction with his course. The election of delegates from this village took place Monday night, and the opposition to Burrows suffered an electiion to pass without any apparent opposition; yet before the election came off, savage attacks were made on Burrows through the "People's" department of the *Daily Telegraph*. Two severe articles—one by Delos Phillips, Esq.—were in type for Saturday evening's issue; but the junior proprietor, Mr. Kendall, absolutely refused them a place. This led to a discussion between the publishers, Messrs. Stone & Kendall, which terminated in the withdrawal of the former from the paper. His valedictory appeared last night, and is a well-written state-

ment of the reasons impelling him to dissolve his connection with the paper.

In the last election, Burrows' majority was hardly a third of the real Republican majority of the district; and, should the Democrats bring out their best man against him next fall, Burrows' election will be decidedly problematical.

A Few Serious Charges Against Senator Ingalls, of Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—The Kansas City *Times*, in its expose of John J. Ingalls, present United States Senator, states that he is said to have associated unlawfully with a Mrs. Benedict, who bore a child, and when Ingalls was married was restrained from creating trouble by his friends; that a woman in Olympia, Washington Territory, claims to have been married to him some years ago; that he has turned his mother-in-law away from home, leaving her in poverty, he having wealth; that he received $5,000 from a mercantile firm in Atchison for making its record good on the books of the *Commercial Reporter*; that he caused Pomeroy's election to the Senate by manufacturing votes, giving Pomeroy a majority of three; that he changed the resolutions prepared by the counsel of Osage settlers; that he was aware of York's conspiracy before it occurred, which would have driven him from the Senate; that Foster's appointment as United States Judge cost $3,000; that Scofield pled Ingalls $7,000, while he held office; that Pomeroy's trials were postponed by his giving the Ingalls ring a note for $10,000, and the York money $5,000. Extracts are published in the *Times* from Ingalls' private correspondence in relation to the above matters. The article is fifteen columns.

Louisiana Republican State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 7.—In the Republican State Convention the Committee on Credentials reported giving a vote to each contesting faction of the Tenth Ward, and advising a similar disposition of other contesting delegations. Pending discussion on the report the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The proceedings of the Convention were interrupted by a fisticuff, in which about a dozen persons were engaged. No serious damage.

The Democrats of Morgan County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Democratic newspaper here publishes a call for a County Convention to elect delegates to the Democratic and Liberal State Convention, but denounces the action of the State Central Committee in fixing a platform in advance, declares that the Chicago meeting was led by a foreigner, Hesing, the agent of the bloated Eastern and foreign bondholders, and by wire-pullers who do not represent the Democratic masses, and calls on the Democrats to send delegates to Springfield who will repudiate this action. It also denounces the specie-resumption plank and the basis for paper money. The Democracy of Morgan County are greatly divided on the currency question, and many declare they will not accept the McCormick platform.

Announcements.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS' DELEGATE CONVENTION AT DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 6.—The Anti-Monopolists of Scott County meet, in delegate convention at the Court-House on Saturday, Aug. 22, to select twelve delegates to represent them in the Congressional and also twelve to represent them in the Judicial Convention to be held at Maquoketa, Aug. 27.

The Prohibitionists of Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 6.—The following platform was adopted by the temperance mass meeting, to-day, and the Convention adjourned to meet in delegate convention, Aug. 19:

Resolved, That the present political parties are originally incompetent, in their respective organizations, to benefit the temperance cause;

That we, as conscientious temperance men, cannot longer support either of the political parties;

That we, in mass convention assembled, do heartily indorse the call made by the State Central Committee for a State Prohibition Convention;

That to license crime is to participate in its commission;

That we indorse the action of Gov. Talbott, of Massachusetts, and the commendable stand taken in his three distinct vetoes of the action of the Legislature tampering with the temperance laws of that State.

Harvest-Home of the Grangers of Champaign County.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MAYVIEW, Ill., Aug. 1, 1874.

The meeting of the Grangers at this place today was one of the largest and most imposing demonstrations of the kind that I have witnessed this season. The arrangements for the meeting were in charge of a committee, at the head of which was Mr. T. R. Irons, who acted as Chief Marshal and President of the day, and their programme was faultlessly carried out, from the forming of the procession to the close of the meeting at 5 p. m.

The procession formed at Mayview, headed by a band of music; following which was a ten-horse team drawing a wagon, tastefully embellished, which contained the Glee Club of gentlemen and ladies who furnished the vocal music for the day. This procession was joined by others on the way to the grove, 1½ miles from Mayview, and, by the time it reached the place of meeting, was nearly 2 miles in length, and presented a grand and inspiring spectacle as it wound its way into the forest, with bands playing, flags flying, and hundreds of voices singing. There were a multitude of banners, each with a different mot

EPICENE EDUCATION.

Endeavors to Make Its Success Less Doubtful.

Earnest Deliberations to This End of the Detroit Convention.

Prof. Orton Explains the Vassar College System.

Prof. Hosmer, of Missouri, Speaks of Practical Coeducation.

Dr. Clarke's Address on the Brain and Sex.

It Is Another Blow, Cruelly Hard, at Woman's Equality.

Graduating Exercises of the Woman's Department at Oberlin.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—To-day's session of the Educational Convention commenced with the continuation of the discussion of President White's paper of yesterday. Mr. Hammond, of Massachusetts, opposed the National University scheme, while President Wallace, of Monmouth College, Illinois, sustained the views of President White.

President Hays, of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, believed that a National University would be also a fitting head of the American public school system.

President White, of Cornell, closed the discussion in a short and spirited speech, in which, after disclaiming sundry attacks on special institutions imputed to him, he declared that the system of small and denominational colleges was a bad one, and ought to be abandoned for large universities. True university education cannot be obtained at these colleges. It includes far more than they can give, and university education is becoming essential to success in the competition of the higher walks of life; that education must now include elaborate training for success in scientific and industrial pursuits, as well as excellence in classical education. In concluding, he dwelt upon this last point at length, and urged that all leading institutions should possess well-equipped industrial departments. The industrial pursuits are thus put on an equality with the learned professions, and all classes of citizens will more willingly contribute to the support of such universities.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Gen. John Eaton, Superintendent of the National Bureau of Education, was then introduced, and spoke briefly upon America's high standing on the part of its national educational interests.

DR. CLARKE ON BRAIN AND SEX.

The following is an abstract of the address delivered by Dr. Edward H. Clarke, the well-known author of "Sex in Education," on "The Building of a Brain":

TWO DUTIES

are imposed upon our civilization. Two problems are presented to our educators. The duties are, first, to secure the perpetuation of the race in America; and, secondly, to provide for the survival of the fittest here also. The problems are, first, to develop individual to the highest degree; and, secondly, to obtain this development without intermixing with the perpetuation of the less. In other words, humanity demands, and our education must give, both the highest development of the individual and the perpetuation of the fittest. It has been argued with much apparent force that these two results are impossible, because the highest cerebral development, being made at the expense of the rest of the organization, enfeebles the individuals whose brains attain such supposed magnificent proportion and quality. This is not the place, nor does it fall within the scope of this paper, to point out the fallacy of such a statement. A reference to only for the purpose of calling attention to a physiological error that has already been ingrafted into our system of education, and which exerts its most pernicious influence in our common and high schools, viz: the error of exclusively developing one part of the organization at expense of, or even in ignoring, the rest. Every physiologist knows that one-sided development is possible, and may be artificially attained. The athlete may develop his muscle, the pugilist his stomach, the mechanic his power, at the expense of the brain; and, conversely, the brain may be developed at the expense of muscle, stomach, and reproductive force; and this inharmonious growth may be carried so far, by dwarfing more or less of the organization, as to prevent what physiology calls minstrong brains, stomachs, muscles, and the like,—that is, monstrosities, which, by a beneficent law of Nature, cannot perpetuate themselves.

Hence the blemishes, deformities, and morals of the world may have suffered from the abnormal intracranial development of some, who, like Byron, Napoleon, and Logois, have compelled the world's attention, we may guess, but can never know. Shakspeare's brain probably weighed sixty ounces, and a body that presented very little inharmonious growth. Doubtless the same may be said of Mary Somerville.

Brains rule the world and the individual. The problem of a true education is to develop brains, and in the light that experience, aided by physiology and reflection, can give, is, how to build the best brains out of the materials given to work with. The demand of humanity is, Give me the best possible brain

FOR MEN AND WOMEN BOTH.

Fortunately, the necessity of answering this demand admits of no dispute. The best possible brain is as much a necessity for one sex as for the other. Indeed, such is the divine alliance between the sexes, that it is impossible to produce the best possible brain for one sex, unless you produce the best possible brain for the other also. This constitution of human nature,—the inter-dependence of the sexes, by which the advance of one is contingent upon the advance of the other; the best development of the masculine and feminine brain made to wait on each other, who together can unlock the secrets of the universe,—is admirably expressed by Emerson, in language that is as full of high, ideal truth as of poetic beauty:

> From the same stuff the sexes fashioned,
> To each nain is assigned forbidden;
> Head in hand the comrades go,
> Expert both of nature's lore;
> Each for other were they born;
> Each the truer best adorn.

But the organs, whose normal growth and evolution lead up to the best, are not the same in men and women. Consequently their brains, although alike in microscopic structure, have infused into them different, though equally excellent, qualities. If it were not so, Emerson's lines would be absurd; sex would be a myth; and woman would be a mannish parody, and it would be folly to discuss the relation of sex to education.

THE BUILDING OF A BRAIN.

this is to-day's social problem; and teachers are largely charged with its solution. When this is solved, all other problems will be easily disposed of; for a human brain is the last, the highest, "the consummate flower," of Nature's development on this planet. It cannot be made, except as the crown of the rest of the body, and to a large extent out of the rest of the body. No perfect brain ever grew on an imperfect body. When Michael Angelo reared St. Peter's dome in the air, he made every stone beneath contribute not only to the use and beauty of the part he put it in, but to the support and power of the dome. The brain must be built in connection with the building of the rest of the body, remembering constantly that the imperfections of the latter reflect themselves upon the former.

In one sense the process of brain-building is

ALIKE FOR BOTH THE TWO SEXES;

in another sense it is different. It is the same for both, inasmuch as the process, which evolves the best possible brain, by means of appropriate brain exercise, including nourishment, out of the underlying organization, is alike in the two sexes.

It is different for the two, in so far as there are any organs or sets of organs in the structure of one sex that are not in the structure of the other. Provided the organization of both sexes is normal, and all their functions normally performed, the same sort of brain-work will develop the brain of each. But if the methods of education render abnormal any part of the body, or interfere with any function, there will not only be damage to the part disturbed, and friction in its function, but the brain will suffer, just in proportion to the importance of the organs disturbed, and the amount of the disturbance.

A NERVOUS AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

of education, in its effort to build a brain either for the male or the female organization, will endeavor to and will attain the process by which Nature performs the same task. Then physiology can render infinite service to education, a service that the latter cannot afford to lose.

It is impossible, within the limits of this paper, to give even an outline of the wonderful process by which that delicate and marvelous thing, the human brain, is built up,—an engine which is only a few inches in diameter; whose weight, on an average, is only about 49 ounces; which, in these cells and fibres (counted by hundreds of millions), cells and fibres that vary in thickness from one-millionth to one-three-hundredth of an inch,—an engine every square inch of whose gray matter affords sufficient room for the evolution of at least 8,000 registered and separate ideas; substrata in the whole brain for recording millions of millions of them, besides the power of recalling them under appropriate stimulus,—an engine, parts of which are sensitive to immeasurable vibrations in a second,—an engine that transmits sensation, emotion, thought, and volition, by distinct fibres, whose time-working has been ingeniously measured to fractions of a second,—an engine, a mechanism, that can accomplish this, and greater wonders still, without conscious friction, pain, or disturbance if it is only properly built, and its workings not interfered with. Not even an outline can be given here of the various processes by which Nature builds this mechanism of inconceivable delicacy and power. Only a few salient points can be dwelt upon, that may serve as hints for the educator's guidance; and these can be presented only in the most general way.

I once asked

A SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT

and manufacturer, who had accumulated a large fortune, how he managed to make money at a time when all others who were engaged in the same business were losing it. He replied, that he had practically learned every detail and branch of his business so thoroughly that he could at any time, if necessary, take the place and perform the special work of any of his workmen. In one, and a most important sense, he was made by and out of his business. His efforts to practically learn every detail had developed him. Suppose his business branched out into 100 different directions, terminating in 100 different sorts of labor, each sort of labor affording occupation for one or more workmen. In becoming acquainted with each of these 100 details, and in supervising the workmen that wrought them out, he acquired a knowledge which no other experience or education could give him. So far he was made out of his business,—developed by it. If, in his preparatory training, he had learned only ninety or eighty or fifty of the branches of his business, he would have been, *pro tanto*, less developed. His business consisted of three great departments,—manufacturing, exporting, and importing. The management of these reflected itself back upon his development and character. If he had neglected, or not acquainted himself with, one of these departments,—exporting, for example,—he would have been so much the less developed; he would have lost the special knowledge and training that an acquaintance with the exporting part of his business would have given him. This loss would, of course, be proportionately greater than that resulting from inattention to a single one of the hundred details which entered into the great whole of his business.

This illustration presents in a rough way some notion of Nature's method of brain-building. The brain is the axis or central organ of the body, which, by internuncial fibres,—telegraphic wires,—is connected with innumerable small centres, called ganglia, and with every part of the system. The ganglia, or separate centres of nervous power, act more or less automatically, but are responsible to, and in constant communication with, the brain. Calling our mercantile friend the brain, his workmen the ganglia, and his business the labor of the human organization, and we shall get a notion of Nature's way of educating—that is, building a brain,—sufficiently accurate for our present purpose. Just as the merchant grew out of his business by becoming acquainted with and supervising every detail of it; so the brain grows by taking part in and supervising the growth and function of every organ. If a single organ is wanting, or a single function not performed, just so much less brain development results.

Pluck one thread, and the web ye mar;
Break but one
Of a thousand keys, and the paining jar
Tells of the general wrong.

Just as the merchant, by his practical acquaintance with every detail of his business, was able to manage his workmen better and obtain a better total result than his competitors, and was also himself a more fully developed man in consequence thereof; so the brain, which has a practical acquaintance with the working of every ganglion and function, gets a better total result out of the body than other brains do, and is also itself a better brain. As in the case of the merchant, we recognized his business growth as one fact, and the result attained as another and distinct fact, so in the case of the brain there are two distinct matters: one is the development of the brain by reason of its special connection with all the organs and functions of the body; and the other is the brain developed; one is the progressive development, and the other is the result. As the merchant, after he was made one by his business training, could direct his energies in any direction; so the brain, after it is developed, can have its forces turned in whatever direction volition may elect. Once more: our mercantile friend had learned his business so well that he could, when necessary, replace any of his workmen, and perform any workman's labor. Physiologists tell us that the completion between the brain and the rest of the nervous system—such as the sympathetic ganglia for instance—is so intimate, that, if ganglia could perform the anatomical transposition, the brain could be made to take the place and perform the labor of other parts; and, conversely, other parts that of the brain.

An appropriate physiological illustration of Nature's process of building a brain, which we are trying to expose, may be found in the

RELATION OF THE LEFT BRAIN

to the right arm and right side of the body. A large majority of the world are right-handed and right-sided. The right hand, and right arm, are stronger and more obedient to the will than the left; so are the right leg and right foot. The cause of this right-sidedness is to be found in the fact that the left brain is the largest. Most of the nerves leaving the brain decussate, and cross to opposite sides of the body. The right brain animates and controls the left arm and hand; the left brain animates and controls the right arm and hand. The left brain and right hand, the right brain and left hand, develop together. One aids the development of the other. The growth and action of the hand is as necessary to the development of the brain as the guidance and control of the brain is to the development of the hand. In congenital ambidexters, it is said there is less difference between the two halves of the brain than in right-handed people; and that in left-handed persons the difference is less still. Which started first in the race of developments is unknown; and we need not inquire. It is enough for our purpose to know, that in some way the growth, training, and employment of the hands of the young led to the building of a brain that could, as it were, fancy, or compel it to inaction, and there will be less brain in adult life. One of the most eminent of living physiologists has proposed the systematic training of the left hand in children, for the purpose of making the right side of the brain equal to the left, and thus increasing the intellectual power of the race. What is true of the hand is true of all other organs of the body. They and the brain are developed by reciprocal action. An organ cannot be made less or more active on the part of the brain than is used one. A misused organ may not only call out unhealthy activity of the brain, but lead to pathological conditions of it. It is necessary for the building of a perfect brain, that all the organs of the body should have their harmonious development and appropriate exercise.

CEREBRATION,

including provisionally in that term intellection, emotion, and volition, is the brain at work. It is brain activity, brain-exercise, brain-labor. The technical work of brain-building is cerebration, or education. But study is not the whole of cerebration, any more than it is the whole of education. Appropriate exercise of an organ aids its development and increases its power. Appropriate locomotion strengthens the lungs; does digestion and nutrition good; and helps the eye. The normal performance of a function strengthens and develops the organ that performs it. The brain is not only no exception to this law, but is an admirable illustration of it. Brain exercise, that is cerebration, strengthens and develops the brain. If quality as well as quantity is included in development, no limit can yet be assigned to the extent of the latter, and consequently no limit to the manifestations of intellectual and moral power that may pour through the brain. It may be that we have no conception of what the human brain will yet attain to. Compared now as an instrument with what it will do ages hence, when both men and women are appropriately educated, when brains shall be built out of masculine and feminine organizations that have been appropriately trained, and from which hereditary evils have been eliminated, century after century, by the survival of the fittest,—the brain of to-day, compared as an instrument with the brain of the future, fit for the use of a god, is as rude and imperfect as the brain of 200 years ago are, compared with the microscopes of the present day.

It appears, from these physiological considerations, that the method by which nature constructs a brain is

THE SAME FOR THE TWO SEXES.

In both, the brain is evolved from the organization. In both, all the organs of the body are connected with the brain by internuncial fibres. In both, the brain, by means of these internuncial fibres, dispenses the separate and united functions. In both, the supervision and control are essential factors in building a brain. In both, the normal development of an organ aids the normal growth of the brain, and the abnormal growth of an organ reflects its error back upon the brain. In both, the brain is favorably or unfavorably affected by the normal or abnormal performance of all the functions of the body. In both, the development of the cerebra is contingent upon, and, in point of time, secondary to, the normal development of the rest of the brain. In both, brain exercise, or cerebration, such as study and intellectual activity, develop the brain, and throw down upon all the inferior organs a healthy and conservative influence. The parallel is complete between the sexes. The method that builds a man's bubble also a woman's brain. But this identity of method in cerebral conditions, which requires that every organ and function in both sexes should have appropriate development and exercise, as a part of brain-building, implies, or rather necessitates, a difference in education between the sexes, just so far as there is a difference in organization between them, and no farther. Identical education of the sexes is in the last analysis equivalent to an unjust discrimination between them; for it is only by means of adjusted and consequently varied education is equivalent to the same method of brain-building. The object of education for the sexes is the same. The physiological principle which should guide the education—that is, the appropriate development of the whole organization, so as to evolve the best brain—is the same. The application of this principle to home, social, and school life demands diversity of management. The same law, but diversity of application.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE

between the sexes is sex; but this difference is radical and fundamental, and expresses itself in radical and fundamental differences of organization, that extend from the lowest to the highest forms of life.

Progress is impossible without accepting and respecting difference of sex. That it is philosophically possible to eliminate it, by an education arranged for that end, no physiologist can doubt; nor can it be denied that identical methods of educating the sexes, such as prevail in many of our schools, tend that way. One result of a school education, animated by such methods, is to make a very poor kind of men out of women, and also a very poor kind of women out of men. Fortunate for the Republic, if no illustrations of the truth of this remark could be found within its borders. The best quality, not to say quantity, and influence and beauty of the two sexes grow out of their dissimilarity, not out of their identity. Differentiation is Nature's method of ascent. We should cultivate the difference of the sexes, not try to hide or destroy it. Should the horticulturist seek to produce the best possible apple or peach, he selects one whose beauty or flavor is desirable, and cultivates the selected difference. Nature has selected difference of sex by which to give humanity its choicest beauty and quality. The perfection of one sex is unattainable by the other. Each loses and reverences in the other what it cannot attain itself, and despises any imitation. Let education respect and cultivate Nature's selected difference.

A HAZARDOUS EXPERIMENT.

The first step in the practical application of these principles is to heed the voice that fell on Peter's ear, and echoes still in ours, bidding us call nothing common or unclean that bears a divine stamp. The whole organization and all its functions must be lifted above the low plane of animal instinct, and confided to the charge of reason. Sex and its functions must be recognized as factors in education,—as aids in brain-building. Something has been done in this direction, so far as women are concerned, by the discussions of the past year in Europe and this country upon the delicacy of the female constitution. The secret, and mystery that rested, like an incubus or evil spell upon it, have been wrenched from our American civilization and education, and will never be put on again.

The next step is to acquire a complete notion of

THE VALUE OF PERIODICITY

as an element in female education. This must be done by ascertaining the evil that follows a disregard of it, and the good that follows its normal action. When this has been accomplished, it will be easy to assign to periodicity its proper position among the other factors, such as nutrition, cerebration, and the like that belong to education, and contribute to the building of a brain.

It is obvious that the factor of periodicity must be studied with regard to woman alone, for there is nothing like it in the male constitution. And it is equally obvious that, in order to carry on this investigation successfully, the community must be provided with a class of intelligent and well-educated female physicians.

The evils that man incurs from a disregard of his peculiar organization are not the same as those that beset the path of woman; but they are not those less terrible than hers. In this regard his education must be equally circumspect, but very different. When we consider the diseases breeding rottenness in the flesh and bones, degenerations of the brain, imbecility, impotence, and premature death, with which Nature punishes his errors of passion and sensuality, we cannot justly say that, even so far as sex is concerned, woman is unfairly weighted for the race of life in comparison with him. An appropriate education (of boys and girls) will recognize the special differences, guard against the special dangers, and obtain the special benefits that spring from sex.

ADDRESS OF PROF. ORTON.

He was followed by Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, who read a paper on "Four Years in Vassar," giving the result of his observation and experience there. The following are the more salient points of his address: Vassar is far from being an ideal college for women, but it is fair to state that its shortcomings arose largely from slender provision for the thorough preparation of girls. Whoever advances the argument that men's colleges ought to be open to the other sex simply because they are the best, does not understand women's education as it is. The doors of Harvard are virtually closed by her own unfitness to enter. To examine candidates with precisely the same strictness as candidates for Yale, would not give us half-a-dozen students. The Faculty of Vassar College will advance the standard just as fast as women will follow. Still, Prof. Orton claimed it is not now very far. The Vassar course of study, while projected with special reference to sex, is hard, and deep, and thorough enough for the average young man. It is not so ornamental, as fundamental esthetics take a prominent but not a predominant place. The dead languages and abstract mathematics are not banished on the principle that woman should be excluded from the best means of the highest culture. The course is a regulated one, but not inflexible. It not only stands midway between Yale and Harvard as to the number of elective studies, but it is altered every year to meet the growing judgment as to the best method of securing the highest discipline. As to the method of teaching, no peculiar style is required. We do not ask feminine questions. The students are not treated as possible candidates for teaching or marriage, but we aim to enlarge and ennoble woman's sphere by strengthening and refining her faculties. A principle is considered worth more than its application, and the power of thinking of more value than erudition.

VASSAR PUPILS ARE DRAWN FROM ALL CLASSES

in the community between Halifax and San Francisco. The standard is too high to make Vassar a fashionable resort. The daughters of very stylish parents enter society so early, and are so innocent of the four fundamentals for admission, that they never get to Vassar. During the past year we had five resident graduates, 239 under-graduates, 148 preparatory, and twenty-one special students. Total, 411. It is a healthy sign that the number of resident graduates and under-graduates is increasing, while the number of irregulars is diminishing. It has been doubted whether a true collegiate standard could be maintained in a woman's college. It has been done at Vassar for eight years, and the Faculty have yet to receive a petition for a lower standard. The average student does not exhibit any peculiar weakness before the highest problems or the deepest lectures. She masters trigonometry quite as readily as young men. She determines an eclipse, not in a girl's way, not in a boy's way, but in the right way, and she has a special aptitude for the languages, such as in a Yale student would be called marked linguistic talent.

THE QUESTION OF HEALTH

has not had a fair trial at Vassar. In the first place, all the students live under one roof. I think myself this is unfortunate. I should prefer several two-story buildings to the one palatial edifice we have, to which standard he proposed to a minimum, and that every room might be bathed in sunlight and pure air. Besides, the mere knowledge that 400 persons are in the same house, above, below and on all sides, produces an overwhelming feeling of restraint and oppression. Constant force of companionship is exhaustive. Again, Vassar College is conducted on the home system, which experience has proven to be, on the whole, the best system. No college would assume the peculiar responsibility for girls away from home for receiving a more constant control than is exercised over boys. But this union of domestic arrangement with the educational necessitates a complicated polity, demanding a large executive force and multiplied social and sanitary regulations. The result is that the students' time is seriously broken up by a host of little duties not in the line of study, and comparatively little time is left for genuine recreation. This leads me to speak of another drawback,

THE LACK OF OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS

to supplement the gymnastics within. They have boating, skating, and walking, but what are these alongside of the multifarious means of diversion enjoyed by young men? And yet, notwithstanding the poverty of recreation in the open air, and the excitement of an ever-present crowd, Vassar has as fair a health-roll as any college in the land. During the past year 11 per cent of the under-graduates of Vassar have been kept from college duties more than ten days on account of illness, while at Amherst, where the physical education of the young men is more carefully attended to than at any other college, the percentage was 21.

Prof. Orton fully advocated the education for women as

A MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PRESERVATIVE,

and said: I am convinced that the mind, is not hermaphrodite. Following the same law as other members of the body, the law of correlation, the brain partakes of every constitutional difference, so that the radical and ineradicable distinctions of sex are stamped upon the brain, presenting a feminine element in one and a masculine element in the other. The young ladies of Vassar work like heroes. Nervously anxious for approval, they will drop in the track rather than fail to do what is expected of them. But, in doing their utmost, they leave no energy in reserve. The result is that, while brilliant on the march,

THEY ARE INCAPABLE OF THAT SUSTAINED EFFORT

by which the young man finally outstrips his delicately formed rival. They are in feverish haste to get through. She who becomes a paragon of patience in middle life, is impatient in her teens. While boys are inclined to scepticism and debate, girls are too ready to believe, so that it becomes much more important to secure accurate, careful teachers for them, than for the other sex.

Prof. Orton also characterized most of the talk about what educated women would accomplish as mere fustian, and not borne out by facts, and closed as follows:

THE FEMININE ADVOCATES OF CO-EDUCATION

are not the friends of Vassar, but middle-aged women who know not what a college course is. While in the main the best studies for developing the most worthy culture of young women are identical with those required for young men, it is admitted that a college course should be more elastic, if designed for both sexes than for one. Woman will always have her peculiar needs, and man will have his, and, therefore, co-education involves an expansion of the elective course. But an undue freedom of election destroys the distinctive purpose of a college, which is strictly disciplinary, and if co-education necessitates this for the sake of the ladies, then I think the agitation of the subject has so far been an evil. The truth is, however, that very few women could elect the same course as the men, so that the opening of established colleges to the other sex could result not in co-education, but in the co-existence of two colleges under one roof.

PROF. J. K. HOSMER,

of Missouri, followed with the discussion of the whole subject of co-education, and dealt with it without gloves. He said that the question of co-education of the sexes had been sharply discussed of late, and the phisological side of the matter had been the most prominent. When Horace Mann was asked on his death-bed if he considered co-education successful, he replied yes, but it had been with a care and supervision that was next to omniscience itself. The opponents of the argument reply that, to insure success, passion, and latent wickedness must be banished as if by a magician's wand and a millennium introduced. To place these sexes together at the most inflammable period of their lives was indeed

A HAZARDOUS EXPERIMENT.

One prominent case was cited at full length. At a meeting of one of the societies of the college, at which all the pupils were present, a young man delivered a lecture on the evils of tight lacing, in which he reviewed the injuries resulting to the abdominal parts of females in an exhaustive manner. A member of the faculty sat spell-bound during the lecture, and his patience was put to a further test by one of the female pupils arising at the end of the lecture and thanking the speaker for his able paper and its valuable suggestions. The faculty consulted, and decided that the line should be drawn somewhere, and forbade the recurrence of similar speeches or scenes in the future. Such occurrences, Prof. Hosmer admitted, made the management of mixed colleges a matter of great responsibility, but still he thought that the economical and other arguments in favor of co-education overbalanced the others. While the sketch heretofore given shows that to regulate the life of a mixed institution is not always easy for the faculty, the result to the young persons subjected to it is good in most cases. It is very easy to press the argument too far. It is oversanguine to believe that coeducation will exorcise entirely the spirit of mischief and rudeness. The writer has not found it so, nor have others. Several years have passed since women were admitted to the University of Michigan, during which time the world has heard that they have made their mark as scholars, and exerted an influence in many good ways. We may doubt, however, if the general tone of student-life has been much raised when one of the worst brutalities of our college life,

"HAZING"

is so rife that it has been necessary to expel a large number for participation or connivance. In what way can the best results be secured when the two sexes are brought together? Where there is combined with the dormitory system the boarding of the two sexes at a common table, the maximum of danger and embarrassment will be reached. The writer thinks but little of the dormitory system. The minimum of danger to young ladies and of embarrassment to the administration will be reached when the young ladies live in their own homes or in families whose sense of discretion can be trusted; yet even then watchfulness alone will insure proper decorum. It is said that young women, really mature and self-respecting, are in little danger of falling from decorum. The case of the essay on "Tight Lacing" is worth heeding. No university is likely to have for students young ladies more mature, more earnest, more noble-purposed, than some that were led into error there. In fine, it is the writer's belief that to deny women university culture is unjust, is indeed disastrous; that, for economical reasons, the highest education makes necessary coeducation. The coeducation of the sexes in universities is possible, even to some extent desirable, on account of certain good influences. The two may exert upon each other. That coeducation is a matter of no difficulty we are not to believe, much less that is to be accepted as the power which is to produce straightway a millenium of purity and good order.

Without any discussion of these papers, the General Convention adjourned until evening.

DEPARTMENT DISCUSSIONS.

In department work this afternoon, the Department of Higher Education listened to a paper by Prof. James D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., on "Classical Studies in Higher Institutions of Education," in which he depended the study of the classics as a source of culture which could not be dispensed with. Prof. Patterson, of the University of Kentucky, also spoke on "University Endowment," and these two questions were discussed at some length by President Reed, of Missouri; President White, of Cornell; Dr. Hammond, of Massachusetts; President Hays, of Washington College, and others.

The Department of Elementary Instruction devoted the entire afternoon to a very able paper upon "What Shall We Attempt in Our Elementary Schools?" by Mrs. A. M. Martin, of Boston. It was largely technical in its character, but still of great value to the profession.

The Department of Superintendence recommended that the National Bureau of Education should

ADOPT THE STATISTICAL TABLES

prepared by State-Supt. Harvey, of Ohio, Supt. Rickoff, of Cleveland, submitted a table for reporting statistics, intended to be used chiefly in cities. It was recommended for general adoption by teachers, and the following Committee were appointed to circulate them: Messrs. Doty, of Detroit; Creery, of Baltimore, and Willes, of Zanesville, O. This department then adjourned to meet in the City of Washington, at such time as should be fixed by the President.

The Department of Normal Instruction devoted most of the afternoon to listening to a paper upon, "How to Make Such Institutions Professional," sent in by Prof. Louis Soldan, of St. Louis, which was also discussed somewhat briefly by Profs. Hallmann, Jones, Beard, and Bellows. The following Committee was appointed to formulate and print the course of professional instruction to be discussed at the next meeting: C. F. B. Bellows, Michigan; J. S. Jones, Indiana; and Larkin Dunton, Boston. Another committee was also appointed to consider the relation of natural sciences and the profession of teaching, to report at the next meeting, as follows: J. S. Sharon, of Missouri; L. McLouth, of Michigan; and Prof. Phelps, of Minnesota. All departments adjourned sine die this afternoon.

GERMAN NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

LAST DAY OF THEIR MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—The National German Teachers' Association met at 9 o'clock this morning. The report of the Committee on Normal Schools was handed in. Twenty-one gentlemen from different States were appointed to act as a committee to raise funds to establish a Normal Seminary for German teachers. The Central Committee for the ensuing year was then elected, it being composed of Messrs. Roesenzweig, Schuetze, and Douai, the are to appoint their places of meeting, etc. Prof. Clemm, of Cleveland, read a paper on the introduction of German into the public schools. Prof. Schuetze addressed the Association on the relations of children to the family, and Prof. Fick spoke at length of the methods of drawing. After passing the customary vote of thanks the Association adjourned sine die. Its members will remain here, however, till to-morrow, and to-night they are attending a festival in their honor at Turner Hall, and to-morrow they go on an excursion up the river.

OBERLIN.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OBERLIN, O., Aug. 4, 1874.

Of course, Commencement-Day is the crowning feature of the college-year. Strangers flock into the place in battalions, and everything presents a scene of liveliness. Connected with it, however, and sharing in its importance and interest, is what is known as

"LADIES' DAY."

It is the occasion of the graduating exercises of the Ladies' Department. It is, in fact, the feast-day of the season to the country around, and to the troops of strangers who make Oberlin their abode at the close of the collegiate year. The young ladies, under the direction of the Lady-Principal, Mrs. Johnston, form into a procession, and, while the chapel-bell tolls, march from the hall to the First Church, where the exercises are held. Vassar College may present something as good, but it is doubtful if she can rise superior to this procession of young ladies. This year, as usual, all (nearly 200 in number) were decked in white, and, as they promenaded through the Park, under the sheltering elms, a very picturesque scene was presented.

As they entered the church and were seated in the amphitheatre, the body of the edifice was rapidly filled, and every available position taken. The decorations were superb. Pieces of statuary were placed on *pedouches* next the organ. All around the church, wreaths and festoons of green were suspended, and the platform was surrounded by rare and beautiful plants, giving a floral appearance to the whole front of the building. Gloxinias with their handsome flowers, begonias and geraniums in full bloom, added largely to the attractiveness of the scene.

On the platform were the President, several Professors, and the Ladies' Board of Managers. The exercises consisted of fifteen essays, of five or six minutes each in length, interspersed with music. The young ladies read with remarkable distinctness and emphasis, and the exercises were throughout gratifying to the audience, and encouraging to the friends of the institution.

THE HON. JAMES MONROE,

once Professor in the Institution, now Representative in Congress from this district, relates the following: After his decision to study at Oberlin, he called on a good Puritan family near his home in Connecticut. The "head" of the family said to him: "James, I hear you are going to Oberlin. Do you know that you will have nothing to eat there but bran and 'skimmilk'? When you get through you will have no success in any profession, for graduates of Oberlin are not much thought of." That made James serious. In the corner sat the good wife of the farmer. She had more regard for things spiritual and less for the material. "Well," said she, "I wouldn't mind them things so much, if Oberlin only believed in *original sin*."

His troubles were not yet over. There was an old bachelor there who said, "I will tell you another thing: If you go to Oberlin you will have to recite your lessons in the presence of ladies." That information did not produce the effect intended. James had never seen the Faculty, and did not know how formidable they might be; but young ladies he had seen, and he started Oberlin-ward.

Oberlin students find no difficulty in obtaining positions of honor and trust. The last graduating class from the

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

have nearly all been given appointments as musical instructors and directors. Miss Lottie Bangham, of Cleveland, who graduated from four departments of music, viz.: Piano, organ, singing, and theory, takes charge of the musical department in a Ladies' Seminary near Philadelphia. Mr. E. B. Geer, who graduated from the same departments, has been appointed Professor of Music at Tabor College, Iowa. Miss Clara Saxton, who had taken piano, singing, and theory, is invited to Berea College, Kentucky. Mr. Howard Carter continues with his studies here, and, at the same time, acts as organist of the First Church.

Of the graduates from the Conservatory last year, Miss Frances French has an appointment to take charge of the Musical Department of the Ladies' Seminary at Goshen, N. Y. Miss Ella R. Bishop is pianist and organist for the Philharmonic Society, Meadville, Pa. Miss Mary S. Smith is organist of the church at Mansfield, this State. Messrs. Willard Kimball and Calvin Cady have both been studying at Leipsic, Germany, during the last year. The latter has been appointed Professor of Piano-Instruction at Berlin, and enters upon his duties in the course of the year.

At the dedication-exercises of Council Hall, President Fairchild related a reminiscence of

CINCINNATI HALL,

the one erected for the Lane seceders. When the hall was erected, the boards were fresh from the mill, green and wet. He was a boy at the time, and so was not to blame for his mistake in putting the roof-boards up and down, instead of across the rafters. The result was, the boards warped, the shingles gave way, and Hell O was precipitated upon the innocent sleepers below whenever a shower came up.

During some of the meetings of the last week,

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

of Oberlin's early days abounded. One alumnus spoke of the practical times when on Monday they put into practice what they heard from the pulpit on Sunday. At one time, by way of illustration, President Finney alluded in his sermon to a cow that had broken into Tappan Square and ruminated to her heart's satisfaction. "That cow," said the preacher, "ought to be labeled, 'This cow is not just,' and turned out of town." In a few days, twenty of his parishioners captured a bovine in the midst of her depredations, labeled her as suggested, and turned her horns toward the President's house. The uproar brought that gentleman out in full force, who, though nearly upset at the remarkable effect of his preaching, comprehended the joke, and joined in the laughter.

BREWSON.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Wayne County, Ill., Railroad-Bond Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Supervisors of Wayne County met on the 3d inst., to confer with Mr. Freeman, of Springfield, in relation to taking an appeal in the celebrated case of Kennicot et al. vs. The Supervisors of Wayne County, lately decided against the county in the United States Circuit Court at Springfield. The case is a very important one to the people of the county, involving as it does over 100,000 acres of land situated in the county, and a mortgage upon their land was given by the county several years ago to secure construction bonds issued by the Mount Vernon Railroad Company. The Company never built the road, and made no attempt to do so. The bonds were hawked and peddled about for land, whisky, horses, agricultural implements, and other things, but never had any market value. The county has resisted the foreclosure. The suit was begun by the bondholders in 1865. Judgment was once rendered in favor of the county, on cause taken to the United States Supreme Court, reversed, and sent back for another trial, and on the second trial went against the county.

More than 300 citizens who are interested in the lands, having bought them from the county since the mortgage was made, were present at the meeting of the Court. A vote of those present was taken, and the unanimous voice was for taking an appeal. The Court decided to take the appeal, providing the Springfield & Illinois Southern Railroad Company, or their assignee, would assume their half of the responsibility on the appeal bond. About one-half of these lands were conveyed by the county to the late Company, since the commencement of the suit of foreclosure, for building a road through the county. For this reason it was thought reasonable that they should assume their share of the responsibility.

Mr. Freeman was instructed to prepare an appeal bond for $40,000, the amount fixed by the United States Court, to secure the signatures of other interested parties, and to meet the Supervisors on the 18th inst., at which time the bond, if satisfactory, will be signed by the Supervisors on the part of the county.

THE DENTISTS.

Third Day's Session of the National Association at Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—The third day's session of the National Dental Association was held in the Council-chamber this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, some eighty members being present. Dr. F. H. Rehwickel, of Chillicothe, O., Chairman of the Committee appointed last year to confer with the Surgeon-General of the United States Army as to the appointment of dentists for the army, reported that, owing to the possible decrease of and change in the army, it would be better to postpone the matter indefinitely. Accepted.

Dr. George H. Cushing, of Chicago, read a paper upon heavy vs. light gold for the filling of teeth, expressing a preference for heavy gold and giving it as his opinion that heavy gold in the hands of a skillful operator will produce the best results.

This was followed by a long discussion upon operative dentistry, covering Dr. Cushing's paper, and one read last night by Prof. Sheppard, of Boston. It was participated in by Drs. Knapp, of New Orleans; John Allen, of New York; Dr. Kelly, of Oxford, O.; Dr. Kulp, of Davenport, Ia.; Dr. Rehwickel, of Chillicothe, O.; Dr. Bogue, of New York; Dr. Hosmer, and Dr. Judd, of St. Louis, but was too colloquial and technical for reporting.

Resolutions of regret over the death of Prof. Hitchcock, of the Harvard school were adopted, and then an hour's recess was taken.

This afternoon the Convention continued the discussion of various questions of operative surgery, participated in by Drs. Palmer, of Syracuse, Knapp, of New Orleans, McQuillan, of Philadelphia, and several others. The Committee on Dental Appliances also reported, through Dr. George L. Field, of Detroit. The remaining afternoon business was of an unimportant character.

CANADA.

General News from the Dominion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—The Canadian Labor League began its session here yesterday, Mr. O'Donoghue, M. P., presiding. Their business will continue for a few days.

Capt. Cameron, of the boundary-survey party, in a letter under date of July 3, states that there have been no evidences of unfriendliness on the part of the Indians, as had been reported.

Political matters in the Province of Quebec are still in a very disturbed condition, and constant rumors are gaining currency with reference to the Cabinet. There is every probability of the Conservative Government there following the course of the late Dominion Government.

Nova Scotia and Cape Breton have produced over 500,000 tons of coal during the past half year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug 5.—A grand mass-meeting of colored people and reform demonstration was held at Chatham yesterday, and, besides others, was addressed by the Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works, a strong friend of the colored race.

A son of Prof. Wise made a balloon ascension at Stratford yesterday, reaching an altitude of 13,000 feet, and going 9 miles.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen have voted $2,000,000 unqualifiedly for the continuance of the work on the bridge connecting that city with New York.

THE GRASSHOPPERS RETURN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—The locusts, which had completely deserted Nobles County, after occup

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC.

Motion by the Attorney General for a Receiver.

The Matter Is Argued and Goes Over for Two Weeks.

The Company Proposes to Make Good Any Impairment.

And Challenges the Auditor's Report.

The Attorney-General, on behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company, asking for the

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER,

and for an injunction. The complainant states that the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company has conducted doing a general fire-insurance business under the 14th day of May, 1873. From an examination of the affairs of the Company, made by Jonah Kellogg and Daniel Shepard, a short time ago, in pursuance of an appointment of the Auditor, it appears the capital stock of the Company as fixed by its charter was $500,000, of which $226,500 had been paid in, and was in possession of the Company. By a statement of the Company, made July 20, 1874, the assets footed up $415,335.30, but Kellogg and Shepard's report showed that this report had inaccurate, and overstated the value and amount of the assets by about $205,432.93, so that the Company's assets were actually only $209,902.37, while its liabilities were $126,883. The Company has received a gross premium income of $480,000 since its organization, and paid only $60,000 of losses. The expenses of the Company, by the statement of its officers, including brokerage, commissions, salaries, rent, stationery, taxes, advertising, and postage, amount to about 40 per cent of the gross premium income, or $192,000, which, added to the $60,000, and the dividends subtracted from $480,000, leaves a balance of $228,000 to be accounted for, in addition to the paid-up capital stock. The greater part of this, it is charged, have been

SQUANDERED, WASTED, OR LOST,

by injudicious investments, the payment of excessive salaries and commissions, or in some other unknown or illegal manner.

It is also alleged that there is danger, unless the Company be taken under control of the Court, that the remaining assets will be lost. The Auditor, in the discharge of his official duty, communicated to the Attorney-General on the 6th of August the result of his examination, and found as the result that the Company was insolvent, and its condition such as to render it hazardous to the public to allow it longer to continue business. It is also charged that about $60,000 of the stock is held under contracts that at the option of either the stockholders or Company, on thirty days' notice, such stockholders may surrender their stock and receive back the money, notes, or other securities they have paid for the same.

In view of all these considerations, and lest the assets of the Company be still further impaired, it is asked that a Receiver be appointed of the affairs of the Company, and that the Company and its officers be restrained from further issuing policies, disposing of the Company's funds or assets, or further proceeding in any manner with its business.

THE DEFENDANTS

filed two affidavits—one by M. B. Derrick, the President, the other by R. J. Waters, the Vice-President. Derrick stated that he was conversant with the affairs of the Company, and with its real-estate securities owned by it; that he was familiar with the securities when they were first received, and that in every case they were accompanied by a valuation of the property in question by disinterested real-estate men, and not by such a valuation the property was worth 50 per cent more than the loans thereon, and he thinks the securities are worth now $242,000.

Waters, the Vice-President, deposed that the Company has been engaged in business since May, 1873; that at the time it commenced it had good real-estate securities worth $128,000, and bad bonds amounting to $64,000. The securities were examined and approved by the Auditor, and valued at $192,000. The Company then commenced doing business. In January, 1874, the above-mentioned securities, together with others, were again examined, and reported to be worth $224,500. Since then, Waters says the Auditor has not issued any certificate of the value of the securities, nor has it officially advised any of the officers of the Company that the securities were impaired. Furthermore, since the last report in January the Company has added $18,000 to its real-estate securities, making about $242,500 as its total securities. The original securities are now in the possession of the Company, except about $13,000 which was withdrawn and replaced by a like amount in its place.

The following is stated to be a true account of the Company's condition:

ASSETS.	
Loans on mortgages	$242,232.91
Due in bank	26,681.17
U. S. Government bonds (5-20s)	20,000.00
Chicago Water and Cook County bonds	4,000.00
Chicago West Division Railroad Company bonds (market value)	6,000.00
Real estate	6,000.00
Cash in office	1,426.29
Cash in hands of agents	13,794.34
Bills receivable	5,691.95
Premium bills receivable	2,891.23
Due from agents' accounts	2,213.20
Unearned premiums	59,783.46
Total assets	$415,335.30
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$276,000.00
Losses adjusted, not due	126,000.00
Losses unadjusted	10,000.00
Total	$230,883.00

Waters also states that the Company lost $126,000 in the fire of July 14; that the losses have not been adjusted fully, and a large amount of salvage is to be deducted, so that the actual losses will not probably exceed $100,000. All the other losses of the Company are in the county.

On the 15th of July, Waters alleges, before any person insured had made any complaint, and while the officers were engaged in adjusting the losses, Jonah Kellogg, assuming to have authority as Auditor, commenced an examination of the Company's affairs, and continued his investigations until the fourth. He gave no intimation that he thought the capital was impaired, until the day before he concluded, when he remarked that he thought the Company would have to put up more securities, and declined, together with the other officers, supposing that if there was any trouble with the capital, he would have time to pay in any deficiency, as set out in Sec. 23 of the General Insurance Law.

WATERS CHARGES

that there was no opportunity to know how much the deficiency, if any, was until the losses were adjusted. It is claimed that it has been, and is the intention of the stockholders to keep the securities and capital up to the maximum required by law, and that the stockholders are men of responsibility. Sec. 23 of the General Insurance law, under which the Company was chartered, provides that,—

Whenever it shall appear to the said Auditor, from any examination, that the assets of any company incorporated in this State are insufficient to justify the continuance in business of any company, he may direct such thereof to require the stockholders to pay the amount of such deficiency within such reasonable time as he may designate in such resolution.

In the statements in the bill a deficit of only $40,000 was made, after paying $140 for reserve fund. The deponent claims that

THE EXAMINER'S FIGURES

are grossly incorrect, and claims the securities will not shrink at all, and also denies that any of the money has been squandered or misappropriated.

The motion to appoint a Receiver was argued this afternoon before Judge Moore, but the case was continued until two weeks from Saturday.

Mr. Almini, of counsel for the people, claimed that the Auditor's report should be deemed to be true; that it showed a large deficit and sufficient to authorize the appointment of a Receiver. Messrs. Bentley and Quigg and J. P. Wilson appeared for the defendants, decided-ly objected to such a conclusion. They claimed that the Company should be allowed to introduce evidence to show that the Auditor's report was erroneous and inaccurate, and that it would be necessary to have the matter referred to a Master to take testimony. When his report came in the Judge would have something to act upon. Moreover, from the expectation of the stockholders to pay any deficit and pay up all losses in full. It was, however, as the Company denies that it is insolvent, and as the Auditor's report is the only record of how great the deficit is, it is an open question, to say the least, whether the Company will attempt to make up $200,000 in two weeks, or whether it will not calmly come in and claim that it has not made up the deficit, because no deficit exists, in its opinion.

DURING THE ARGUMENT

Mr. J. F. Nichols stated that the Company had placed all its assets in the hands of an Executive Committee, consisting of Paul Cornell, E. G. Reynolds, and himself, and that they controlled the Company's affairs, and fully intended to make up the lacking amount in the stock; that the funds were deposited in the Central National Bank, and that no part of the Company's receipts had been squandered or needlessly lost.

After some further discussion, the motion for a Receiver was postponed until the 22d, on the understanding that affairs should remain in statu quo, and that the Company would make up the deficit.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS,

representing more than three-fourths of the capital stock of the above-named Company, held at the Company's office, 156 LaSalle street, it was unanimously resolved, That it is the impression of this meeting that such impairment of the capital stock of the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company as is found to exist by the Auditor of the State of Illinois shall be made up forthwith; that the Executive Committee be instructed to carry out the measure and to apply to the Auditor for a requisition to be made for the required assessment.

INSURANCE.

Its Absolute Necessity to Chicago—Need of Home Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your editorial on insurance, showing its absolute necessity to the business-men, property-owners, and the very life of the city, will, I trust, be carefully perused, and sink deep in the minds of the thinking portion of the community. On insurance depends the safety of the creditor, the family's welfare, and the possibility of negotiating, not only the necessary loans for the improvement of individual real estate, but our corporate bonds. Deprive the city of insurance, and its credit is at once destroyed; our merchants and manufacturers can buy only for cash; real estate will depreciate, and a luxuriant carpet of grass and weeds will cover our Nicolson pavements.

Every inhabitant of Chicago is to a great extent dependent on insurance, which creates the confidence making building, manufacturing, shipping, and trade possible. The advantages and necessity of insurance-protection are so well known and understood that it is almost incredible to find some individuals (who are probably writing only for buncombe) endeavoring to create a prejudice against the system, and arguing, or pretending to argue, that because insurance, like other good things, is liable to abuse, it should be abolished. According to this argument, if a certain class of newspapers live by blackmailing, the press should be abolished; because quacks creep into the profession, abolish the physicians; because a preacher once in a while falls from grace, abolish the preaching; and so on. But, while all know the insurance profession is liable to abuses, and insurance companies, like any other business enterprises, show a proportion of failures, through misfortune, incompetence, and dishonesty, the article is essential as clothing or groceries, and must be had from some quarter.

Chicago is threatened with the withdrawal of some foreign insurance companies, and the remaining ones insist on a large advance in rates of premium. One more fire of any magnitude, within the ensuing three months, and all, or nearly all, will withdraw. The "Franklin, of Philadelphia, has not been here since the Great Fire; the Scottish Commercial has withdrawn; others are preparing to do likewise; and all are largely curtailing their lines. Your illustration of the pork merchant who was forced to ship his products to another city simply because he could not get insurance here, plainly shows whither we are drifting. A few more instances of this kind, and consignments will be few and far between, and Toledo, Detroit, and Milwaukee will divide up Chicago's trade between them.

Foreign insurance companies now say: "Chicago is a bad place; no one there will encourage insurance companies; her capitalists won't invest a dollar; why should we assume all the risk?" *And the charge is too true.* "Help yourselves at least to some extent, and we will feel it safe to assist you," is the natural conclusion. Chicago capitalists must come forward and do something towards organizing at least five or six insurance companies, whose assets shall be above suspicion, and whose officers shall be men of character, and command the confidence of the public. In this instance, the recent statement of the Atlantic & Pacific is unfortunate; but a careful examination shows the impairment to have existed from the start, and that it is not all the result of misfortune or recklessness. Let us analyze the statement:

Value of assets as estimated by Company	$415,000
Value of assets as estimated by Auditor	209,000
Difference	$206,000

The Company's deficit after reinsurance, outstanding losses, and capital stock, is some $238,000. If the value of the mortgages and debts was correct as the Company represented them, the deficit would be only some $32,000. This is easily accounted for by the defalcation of the New York agent, Prindle; but it is evident the mortgages were accepted as deficient security, and the Company was behind in the start the difference between their value and that of the State Department. Many charges are made of large expenses, reckless underwriting, &c., against the Atlantic & Pacific. This may or may not be true. It looks now as though the Company had gone too fast; but an insurance company cannot expect to make money if it violates the cardinal rules of economy and care. It is subject to the ordinary business-rules. If Jones carries on the clothing trade, buys his goods badly, and credits recklessly, Jones will fail. Call Jones an insurance company, and you have the same result.

It would pay Chicago capitalists and merchants to invest each a moderate sum in a sound home insurance company, even if they never calculated to receive a dollar in dividends; but that a well and honestly-managed insurance company should and would make fair dividends, is as certain as that profit will be made in any business for which there is room and necessity. But an attempt to create something out of nothing, as attempted to make mortgages actually worth $110,000 into mortgages worth $242,000, will be very likely to result in failure and disappointment.

Let the President and Secretary be sound business-men, who will not be cajoled into accepting securities for more than they are worth; men who are well known in the city to be careful, truthful, and honorable, and Chicago companies can select their business in this city, and, carefully scattering their risks by judicious agency system, be always in a position to pay their losses and make reasonable dividends to their stockholders.

A.

Chicago, Aug. 3, 1874.

Two Young Jews.

From the Easton (Pa.) Free Press.

About thirty years ago the Delaware bridge was just as it is now—much in want of a coat of good paint, well spread on, and the managers then ordered its being forthwith done. As the job at that time was a pretty large one several painters were employed, and among the party was a young Jew, who received 62½ cents per day for his labor, and his brother was then employed by Asa Packer at $160 per annum. But low wages and salaries did not stamp out their indomitable energy and perseverance, for shortly afterward they both went to California, where there was then a wide andprofitable field for energy and enterprise, just such as they possessed and used to great advantage, which soon placed them large amount of wealth. In due time they returned to New York, which gave them a more suitable field for employment for their large capital for a time in mercantile pursuits; but latterly prominent bankers in large financial operations on their own account, and agents for the Messrs. Rothschilds. Now, reader, who do you think these two young Jews are whom we have hastily described? Why, none other than the Messrs. Seligmans, so prominently connected with Uncle Sam's $179,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds.

The Alleged "Usurpation" of the Democratic State Committee.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register.

To the carpers at the action of the Democratic State Committee in defining the position of the Democracy, and inviting others than Democrats to participate with them, we commend the following extract from the call of the Democratic State Committee of 1870, calling a Convention to nominate a State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. It will be seen that the present Committee have not only precedent for "laying down a platform," as it is termed, but they also invite outsiders to come in and help. We do not recollect that any exception was taken at the action of the Committee at that time. Why should there be now?

And in selecting delegates, the Central Committee invite *all men* who are opposed to a Protective Tariff; to grants of land to corporations; to the corrupt and extravagant Radical Administration, and in favor of financial and revenue reform, equal taxation, and an economical administration of public affairs, to join *the Democracy* in selecting a State ticket.

THE THIRD TERM.

President Grant Moving for Another Term on a New Departure.

Reported Overtures to a Liberal Republican Ambassador.

Long Branch (Aug. 5) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

We can tell our Republican aspirants for the succession who are impatiently looking for some sign from the silent man at Long Branch—who are still hoping that he will retire from the Presidential field, under cover of a powerful broadside in favor of the perpetuation of the Republican party—that they are all adrift; we can tell them, and from an intelligent source, that Gen. Grant does desire and expect a nomination and an election for a third term: but not as the candidate and standard-bearer of the Republican party. We say that he has entered upon a new departure, and here, as given to us, is

HIS NEW PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Gen. Grant has discovered that the idea of a third term is exceedingly distasteful to the Republican leaders, for it sets them all back and breaks up all their calculations and expectations. He has discovered that the idea of a third term, even to Gen. Grant, is distasteful to the great body of the Republicans throughout the country, and that they do not entertain a serious thought of being called upon to vote a third time for him for the Presidency. More than this, the President has discovered that, if nominated for a third term by the Republicans, he will, in all probability, not only be beaten, but disastrously defeated. Bull intent, then, upon another election, how is he to secure it? The plan said to be adopted discloses something of the admirable strategy and tactics of his Chattanooga campaign. He will first deceive the enemy as to his movements, and then crush him in detail. In plain terms, Gen. Grant has entered upon the daring enterprise of an election for a third term by the anti-Republican and anti-Administration forces of the country, and upon the Liberal Republican and Democratic platform of 1872, including, particularly, a generous policy of reconciliation towards the Southern States and of absolute non-intervention in their local affairs, and including the new plank, full length, of cheap transportation. The argument submitted in favor of this new departure is as follows: On the platform indicated, as an independent candidate, Gen. Grant will be supported not only by the combined opposition forces, but by the grand army of officeholders, five legions strong; by the Grand Army of the Republic, and by the still grander and more powerful political army of capitalists, bankers, brokers, and bondholders. This is the calculation, and that Gen. Grant's thoughts have, since last fall, been running in this direction, may be reasonably inferred from his allusion in his annual message of December last to the breaking up of party lines of distinction in the recent elections; from his decisive repudiation of the Republican would-be Gov. Davis, of Texas; from his snubbing of the would-be Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas; and from his unexpected veto of the pet Currency bill of Senator Morton and of the inflation majorities of the two Houses supporting him. Nor can it be doubted that the most important features of the appointments of Chief-Justice last winter the President's purposes and the purposes of the Republican magnates of the Senate Park, on the ridge. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. were widely different. These are but presumptions and inferences touching the new departure suggested; but they will go far to strengthen the evidence directly to the point which follows.

THE EVIDENCE.

A few days ago a leading Liberal Republican of the West, encouraged by instructions that President Grant was strongly inclined to a new political movement for a third term, came to Long Branch and called upon the President at his cottage to obtain his views upon the subject. The results of this conference, as given to the writer from a third party, an intelligent and responsible man, were these: After the usual introductory formalities, the Liberal Republican ambassador having stated the object of his visit and his desire for a free interchange of thought and suggestions, the President said that the country had manifested bad enough of the rule of the Republican party; that the party had fulfilled its mission and outlived its usefulness, and that the people, tired of the corruptions and demoralizations of the Republican party in Congress, and tired of its extreme sectional measures, were ready and anxious for a change. Next, in the course of the conversation, the President suggested that if the Liberal Republican party would take the lead in nominating him upon the platform we have indicated, he had no doubt of his election over any Democrat. The Liberal Republican negotiator submitted, however, that his party was but a handful of men, and that of themselves, as a party, they could do nothing.

THE PRESIDENT REPLIED

that they were a respectable body of independent men, that their principles were acceptable to the people, and that in moving for his re-election in opposition to the regular Republican party they could first bring over the Democratic party, and that in the next place all the Southern States would support the movement; and, again, the moneyed interests of the country, desirous of avoiding any dangerous changes or experiments in our financial system, will support a new party which, while aiming to displace the Republicans, will support the President for another term as the national standard-bearer of this new organization. The President also submitted that the Executive patronage would prove a powerful element of considerable weight in the new party undertaking, and that, with all the forces to back it which he had indicated, defeat would be impossible and success certain.

Furthermore, we are informed that when these high contracting parties separated it was with the promise on the one part that the Liberal Republicans, so far as directly represented in this conference, will move in behalf of Gen. Grant for a third term, and with a promise on his part that to strengthen this movement the President will veto the Civil-Rights bill if passed at this coming session of Congress; will insist upon civil service reform, notwithstanding the objections of this Congress; will urge a universal amnesty in his next annual message, and, to the extent of his power and resources, will clear out the carpet-baggers and prove himself a true friend of the South and of Southern rights under the Constitution.

We have this information, we repeat, from an intelligent and responsible man, who says that these things are true, and who believes that under this programme we have outlined Gen. Grant can, and probably will, be elected for a third Presidential term as the candidate of the combined opposition forces against the party in power. We learn further that the leading Republicans of the country—and of New York most prominently—are not only distressed but indignant at this continued and mysterious silence of Gen. Grant in reference to a third term; that they suspect there is mischief in it, and that they are prepared to adopt and play the Liberal Republicans against him in our November State election. At all events, the Liberal Republicans are now in the position of the men who hold the gap, and Mr. Conkling may well doubt whether he or Senator Fenton is now the New York favorite of the Administration.

Singular Phenomenon at Washoe Lake.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, July 25.

A gentleman from Washoe Valley informs us that during the past week the fish in Washoe Lake have nearly all left and died. On the eastern shore of the lake is to be seen a regular windrow, as large, handsomely furnished rooms, well ventilated, fine view, and nicely furnished, at moderate terms. Well mothers' conveniences, first-class table; a most inviting house and location for young people.

93 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick, with all modern improvements, nicely furnished throughout—Rooms to rent, with board, throughout the house.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen or ladies.

South Side.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH FIRST-CLASS board, a large, handsomely furnished room; has grate, mantel, chandelier, and side-lights, south and west windows; references exchanged; terms reasonable.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite, with board, for families or single gentlemen.

529 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with alcove; also single room, with board. Bars to rent.

PLEASANTLY-LOCATED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite (furnished or unfurnished), with board; also back parlor, with bedroom off; house has all modern improvements; private American family; very low terms to responsible parties; gentleman and wife, $13. Inquire at 1460 Prairie-av.

North Side.

212 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a suite of rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; also parlor.

232 ONTARIO-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two comfortable rooms, suitable for families and gentlemen, en suite or single; day-boarders accommodated.

Hotels.

BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, NOS. 507, 509, 511, 513, and 515 West Madison-st., J. F. Pierson, Manager—Location convenient to business, and near to court-house and parks; a first-class residence for families, young gentlemen, and the traveling public; everything in town a few days or weeks. Prices always reasonable.

NEWATA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-sts.—We have room for a few more boarders at moderate rates. Transients $2 per day.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT AT LOWEST RATES AND rent applied if purchased. M. GOULD & SON, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, STOVES, CARpets and crockery, on easy terms to suit the purchaser; installments can be paid when purchasing elsewhere. JOHN M. SMITH, 124 West Madison-st.

died in ten minutes afterward. The medical gentlemen are not certain whether death was caused by the shock to the system or by internal hemorrhage.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, MY TWO and one-quarter marble-front dwellings, 84 Indiana-st., near Thirty-second-st. Three rooms deep; will take Madison-st. lots, between Union Park and Western-av., in part payment. Parties seeking a bargain apply to OWNER, Room 4, 95 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—STORY AND basement marble front residence, near Thirteenth-st., cheap. Early possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND dwelling northeast corner of Lock and Lyman-sts., 25-foot lot, good barn. H. WHITFIELD, 148 Washington.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., LEXINGton, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down. Will furnish a little if needed. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Lexington-st. and Western-av.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—Nine lots, 22x172 ft. each to 20 ft. alley; long time on part of payment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR 15 ACRES ON FORTY-SEVENTH-st., between Ashland-av. and Loomis-st., near Packer's Addition. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THOSE NEW SWELL FRONTS ON Indiana-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Would take first-class unincumbered city property in part payment for one or two of them. These are some of the best built houses on the West Side. Go and see them. MEAIS & COE, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—READ THIS—12 LOTS, LOCATED ON Lock, McDermot, Fuller, and Hickory-sts, and Wentworth-av., at $4,600, half cash, title direct from the Canal Commissioners. Cause, they belong to a non-resident and they must be sold immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, in good order, barn, and 80x180 feet on Drexel Boulevard, near Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY. Also, houses, cottages, and lots, and lots in different parts of the city at prices and terms to suit. Good lots in all desirable suburban towns, very cheap. W. P. DEAN, 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25 FEET, EAST front, near Fourteenth-st., very cheap. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE on small monthly payments. Price only $2,000. Apply to owner, H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—30x330 FEET, SOUTHWEST CORNER of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., with improvements; renting for $4,500. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN BURNT DISTRICT, 20 or 40 feet by 124 (mortgaged) to 20-foot alley on State-st., near Peck-court. SWEET, 4 Homer Block.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE SPLENDID RESIdences on corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., or will exchange for unincumbered down-town property; if you want a good corner, see Harrison and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Grand Boulevard, splendid corner at a bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY to get a nice lot on Indiana-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st.; also, 82x180 ft in Kenwood; no cash required; five years, at 8 per cent, if improved. STORRS & WARE 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—9x16 FEET ON VERNON-AV., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Will take real estate or chattels in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON the South Side; 9 rooms, with large family room (containing grate and marble mantel) in the wing back of double parlors. The avenue is paved with Nicolson, and the stage passes the door. Price, $9,000 for a few days. This price is $1,000 less than actual cost to the builder. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS in choice residence property in Evanston proper, situated in the most desirable locations, near schools and depot, on easy terms; also several houses to rent cheap. List of offerings at 79 Clark-st., Evanston.

FOR SALE—27 ACRES ON DIVISION-ST., IN SECtion 6, Town 39, Range 13, county line north of Oak Park, on the ridge. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; grocery store free. Cheapest property in market. ICA BROWN, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND FOUR ACRES land at Hobart, 32 miles on the Ft. Wayne Railroad; price $575; $100 cash down, balance $8 monthly. Office open Saturday and Monday. No agency business. J. G. CAMERON, Room 5, 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TO THE HOMELESS—WE BUILD houses at Englewood to suit purchasers. Choice lots, close to station and school, from $750 up; monthly payments and long time. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—LOTS OF blocks; also houses and lots; easy terms. C. J. CORY & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for cash, one of the finest residences in the town of Hyde Park. Two-story frame, 11 rooms, with lot 50x186, with fruit trees, shrubbery, and flowers all ready to move into. Situated on Madison-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts. Address B 54, Tribune office, or see owner on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SHEPARDSON'S REAL ESTATE loan and collection agency, Room 13 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill. Improved farms and unimproved lands; for sale in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, in 40 million Counties, Ill. Terms easy and titles perfect. Farms to exchange for Chicago city property. Lands for sale in Kansas and Nebraska for raid and exchange. Lands and city property bought and sold. All kinds of Real Estate bought and sold on commission. Money to loan on improved farms.

FOR SALE—6,000 ACRES OF THE FINEST FARMing lands in the State of Iowa in tracts to suit; prices, 8 to 15 per acre, on good time; or will exchange for good Chicago property, and pay commission; no difference, or pay some cash. C. B. HOSMER & CO., 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$1.50 PER ACRE CASH—1,200 ACRES of timber lands, near railroads, in Nicolet County, Ill.; lands unoccupied. Title by regular Sheriff's deeds to present owner. Time of redemption expired, and from 6 to 10 years' taxes paid for state special warrantee deed given. Address N 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD AND HIGHLY IMPROVED 140-acre farm, on easy terms. Address M, Drawer 88, Piano, Kendall Co., Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY BETWEEN WEST Chicago Parks and Douglasses River, south of Madison-st., for capitalist. Apply to J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 151 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

I WANT A LOAN OF $1,000 ON REAL ESTATE worth $7,000. Will pay 10 per cent per year and no commission. Inquire of FRANK BEDLAN, 441 South Canal-st.

MONEY WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING TO loan money on first-class real estate, may address ALFRED L. SEWELL, Loan Agent, Evanston, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty, in sums of $1,500 and upwards. Only principals need apply. Inquire at UNION TRUST CO., 125 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate. H. T. LYMAN, 79 Portland Block.

WANTED TO BORROW—$3,000 FOR 3 YEARS on a good farm of 200 acres in Kane County, worth $75 an acre. Will pay 9 per cent, but no commission. Address J. St., 151 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,500 AT 10 PER CENT, half-yearly, for 18 months; real estate security amounting to $4,000. Also $450 at 10 per cent, half-yearly, for 3 years; real estate security amounting to $1,000. Also for 6 months, at 10 per cent per month, real estate security, $3,500; and several small amounts, from $100 and upwards, on first-class real estate security. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

$500, $1,000, AND $1,650 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. W. M. HOWLAND, 80 LaSalle-st., Room 38.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON real estate. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; day-boarders accommodated.

22 AND 24 ABERDEEN-ST., HALF BLOCK FROM Madison-st. cars—Few very attractive rooms, well ventilated, fine view, and nicely furnished, at moderate terms; well mothers' conveniences, first-class table; a most inviting house and location for young people.

93 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick, with all modern improvements, nicely furnished throughout—Rooms to rent, with board, throughout the house.

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264 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH FIRST-CLASS board, a large, handsomely furnished room; has grate, mantel, chandelier, and side-lights, south and west windows; references exchanged; terms reasonable.

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, STOVES, CARpets and crockery, on easy terms to suit the purchaser; installments can be paid when purchasing elsewhere. JOHN M. SMITH, 124 West Madison-st.

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR SIXteenth-st. No. 832 Indiana-av.; 7 rooms and cellar, in good condition, with modern improvements. Inquire on the premises or of JAMES M. PORTER, 19 Hoyne Block.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, WITH BRICK BASEment, of 6 rooms; $15 per month; furniture for sale cheap. 171 West Adams-st., corner Halsted.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, 2 lake view; all modern improvements. Call 2 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, IN HOUSE keeping, furnished complete, or a whole floor of 6 rooms and closets, unfurnished; rent cheap. At 826 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF A WELL-FUR nished house of 8 rooms on Indiana-av.; rent, $45. 8 p.m. Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT furnished house, 438 West Monroe-st., to responsible parties. Owners will remain and board for rent if agreeable.

TO RENT—A STONE FRONT HOUSE ON WEST Adams-st., furnished first class; owner will board out the rent. Address N 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, 40 rooms, 187 Michigan-av. SNYDER & LEE, Room 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

Salesman.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—NEW EIGHT-ROOM house, and 100 feet corner lot close to station and school; only $20 per month. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—29 LIGHT ROOMS, EVERY CONVENIence, third and fourth floors, northwest corner Monroe and Clark-sts. S. F. WORTHING, 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED HALL BEDroom for gentlemen only. Apply at 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—44 SOUTH MAY-ST.—ELEGANT LARGE front room, furnished, without board; also, single room. Rent low.

TO RENT—FOUR VERY NICE ROOMS IN FIRSTclass location, close from street-cars, at $25 per month. Apply at 1240 West Congress-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING AND sleeping-rooms, 147 South Halsted-st. Sleeping-rooms first-class; block 278 West Madison-st. Low rents.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM, LAKE view; bath, &c.; $5.50 per week. Call 2 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day or month; best location in the city; to gentlemen only. 71 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM SUITABLE FOR a gentleman or gentleman and wife; best location in the city; and lowest rent. 55 South Clinton-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms. 413 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 77 JACKSON-ST., NEAR State. $1.75; splendidly lighted and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, on premises.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT POWER; stores and offices in Gurd's marble-front block, Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25 South Clinton-st. Address or apply to E. R. GARD, 15 North Clinton-st.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 7, 1874.

Dr. Dandy's trial before a church council has been concluded. The truth appears to be that the accused uses more tobacco than is good for him, and his daughter is an uncommonly good dancer. Triumphant Zion!

They are speaking of Mr. Beecher for editor of the new Administration organ in New York. Mr. Beecher has gone out of politics of late years; he may return and attempt the purification of the old party.

The Independents in Kansas have gone a-worshiping after the strange god of shreds and patches, keeping pace in this respect with the other political parties. A redeeming feature of their offense is the manifestation of a strong sense of shame at the company they are keeping.

The waiter-girl saloons in Chicago are to be closed by order of the Mayor. This paper was the first to call the attention of the police to these places of iniquity. The achievement of its purpose is not the less grateful because it has been long delayed.

The German Government is thinking seriously of buying Santona, a port in one of the northern provinces of Spain, and making of it a second Gibraltar. This news has a terrible significance to France. It means that Germany may yet become a naval power, and hold a base of supplies in the Bay of Biscay.

Gen. McCook's confirmation as Governor of Colorado was a fatal blow to Delegate Chaffee, and that excellent gentleman has gone down into the dark valley of humiliation. We shall miss Chaffee from the next Congress. The Republican Convention has nominated Judge Bromwell to succeed him.

Now is a good time for Government clerks in Washington to begin any defalcations that may seem convenient and safe. Many of the responsible heads of Departments are doing double service, in order that the Secretaries and favored subordinates may attend upon the Summer Residence at Long Branch.

More than three-fourths of the capital stock in the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company was represented at a meeting yesterday, at which it was determined to put the concern on its legs again. All that is needed to restore this Company to the confidence of the public is a prudent and conscientious system of underwriting in Chicago.

Congressman Sherwood, of the Sixth Ohio District, has failed of a renomination. His defeat was brought about by the Toledo *Blade*, which objected to his disposition of the offices at his command. Mr. Sherwood had educated himself down to the belief that the Federal patronage in the Sixth District of Ohio was bestowed upon him for personal aggrandizement. This opinion has now been corrected.

Two more Southern States have been carried by the Opposition. The other day it was Kentucky, now North Carolina and Tennessee have been heard from. The election in North Carolina is for Congressmen and a Legislature. Everybody will remember what stress was placed on the returns from this election in August, 1872; and how accurately they foretold the events of the fall. It is fair to abide by the same liberty of prophesying today. County officers were chosen in Tennessee, and the opportunity for an expression of opinion on the Civil-Rights bill was well improved.

It has been observed that the month of July is the most fatal in the year, more especially to very young children. The death-rate in this country during that month is higher than at any other time, mainly on account of infant mortality; but it is known that the extreme heat of our summers exercises a morbid influence over adults too. An examination of the death-rate of Great Britain for the past thirty years has just been completed, and points to a general resemblance in the climatic influences in both countries. The rate reaches the lowest figure in May and mounts up rapidly during June and July. It is observed that, excepting infantile disorders, the heat of the British summer does not increase sickness, although it has an influence favorable to diarrheal diseases and the spread of small-pox. A thorough comparison of the effects of climate in the two countries would be very interesting.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, most of them being weak. Mess pork was dull and steady, closing at $24.25 cash, and $24.37½@24.40 seller September. Lard was quiet, and 25c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $14.00 cash, and $14.00@14.12½ seller September. Meats were quiet and strong, at 8¾c for shoulders, 11¼@11½c for short ribs, 11¾@11⅞c for short clear, and 13¼@13¾c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were moderately active, and 1c lower, at 96c per gallon. Lake freights were in better request and firm, at 2½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and easier. Wheat was more active, and 1@1½c lower, closing at $1.03¾ seller the month, and $1.00⅝ seller September. Corn was active, and ¼@¾c higher, closing at 66¼c cash, 66c seller the month, and 65½c seller September. Oats were active, and 2c lower, closing at 40c cash, and 37½c seller the month. Rye was quiet and steady at 74c. Barley was quiet and easier, closing at $1.03 seller September. Hogs were in scant supply and were firm. Sales were chiefly at $6.60@6.85. Extreme range, $6.25@7.25. Cattle were moderately active. Sheep were quiet.

A remarkable case of forgery has been discovered in St. Louis. The criminal is a Mr. Alexander, who has hitherto been of good repute as a merchant. His operations extended over many months. He was the senior member in a firm of cotton-brokers. About the time of the panic last year his business became embarrassed; and he sought to cheat fortune as fortune had cheated him. Forged receipts for considerable amounts of cotton were negotiated between December and April, after which the honest policy was resumed. Arrangements were made for the retirement of all the fraudulent receipts, and many of them had actually been withdrawn when the facts became known. Mr. Alexander is now in prison, his fortune is swept away, his friends and partners are disgraced, and his name is irremediably sullied. The insane cupidity which risks all in an attempt to lose nothing has seldom been more conspicuously exhibited.

Woman's education, or rather the educational possibilities of woman, is still the favorite topic of discussion at the Educational Conventions. Nothing else was considered at yesterday's session of the Association in Detroit. We give pretty full abstracts of the papers read. That of Dr. Clarke will perhaps excite the most attention, and call forth the most virulent replies. It is an attempt to show that the cerebral development of the sexes is fundamentally diverse; and is characterized by all the qualities of style and thought that are so prominent in the "Sex in Education." Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, explained to the Convention the method of instruction at that institution, and the gradual development of its curriculum. An excellent supplement to these papers, which, it will be observed, are views of the same questions from different standpoints, was furnished by Prof. Hosmer, who has had practical experience in coeducation, and is not altogether sanguine of its utility.

A Reform party in Michigan was organized in Lansing yesterday. Some of the very best men in the State were present and took part in the proceedings. We commend the declaration of principles made by these Reformers to the careful perusal of all men who believe that the Democratic and Republican parties are unworthy of confidence. It begins by saying that the corrupt record and violated pledges of the old parties admonish honest citizens to look elsewhere for reform; and on this foundation a most substantial structure is placed. The resolution in regard to national finances is satisfactory. It advocates the provision by the Government of a sound currency, which shall not be liable to sudden expansion or contraction; and which shall contemplate a return to specie payments as soon as consistent with the financial prosperity of all business interests. The rest of the platform is noteworthy only as being free from grave errors, favoring the one-term principle in the election of President, the maintenance of State rights, and the regulation of railways by the Legislature, and opposing all spoliation in the shape of subsidies and unnecessary taxes.

The New York *Herald* has "climbed down" from its elevated position as a horn-blower for Mr. Beecher. It says that it has not been subsidized in Beecher's interest, but that it has been somewhat concerned for the fate of Christianity! It has now discovered, what several Western journals had noticed at the beginning, that "Mr. Beecher's letters stand in the way of any belief in Mr. Beecher's innocence. We study them," it continues, "and analyze their shades of meaning, and apply all the tests of rhetoric, and construct hypotheses upon which he may be acquitted; but they all fall before the cold voice of reason."

The faith of the New York *World*, however, is steadfast. All the letters and circumstances are, in its view, consistent with the theory that Mr. Beecher mistakenly advised Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband. When he discovered what a mistake he had made, he broke down completely and wished that he were dead. He is a man of such exuberant and gushing nature that, when the full force of his blunder was made manifest to him, he seemed to be hanging on the jagged edge of remorse and despair. What to a man of less tender conscience would have seemed a venial offense was to him a sin unto death. These philosophic conclusions, coupled with sundry epithets of dishonor hurled against Tilton, form the bulk of the last editorial in the *World*.

LONG BRANCH AND THE THIRD TERM.

The possibility that Gen. Grant may be a candidate for a third term of the Presidency is one of those questions which will not be put at rest, and which now seriously disturbs the comfort of several eminent Republican statesmen. The New York *Herald*, through a correspondent at Long Branch, gives what purports to be the result of a conference between the President and some friends in relation to his candidacy in 1876. The substance of it is that he (Gen. Grant) is perfectly aware that the third term is extremely distasteful to the Republican leaders, and that they have no idea of allowing him to be a candidate or to be elected. Even if nominated by the Republican Convention, he is satisfied that they would defeat him. He wants, therefore, to be a candidate in 1876 of all the opposition to the Republican party, upon a platform like that of the Liberal Republicans in 1872 (!), but more strongly pledged to reconciliation with the South. On such a platform he expects to unite the officeholders, the Grand Army of the Republic, the capitalists of the country, the Southern white people of all shades of politics, and the Democratic party. He has already mapped his policy to conciliate and unite all these against the Republican party, and has no doubt of its success. He has practically cut loose from the control of the Republican leaders, and desires to be considered the President of the whole people. The President, it is stated, in the course of the same conversation, expressed the opinion that, if the Liberal Republicans would lead off in nominating him, there would be no difficulty after that, and no doubt of ultimate success. The Democratic party and all the Southern States would support the movement, which would be directed to breaking up the Republican party, which has long survived its usefulness, its honesty, and its power for good.

All this may be authentic or not. It is probably exaggerated, and yet it "dovetails" with many things known before. But the correspondent states that at this interview there was present "a leading Liberal Republican of the West," who had visited the President to ascertain his views of such an alliance. The name of this leading Liberal Republican is not given, nor is it said what State he hails from; but it is proper to remark that, if any such person has been promenading any such errand at Long Branch, he is an arrant humbug. The reasons which led the Liberals away from the Republican party in 1872 were of Gen. Grant's making principally, and they are more numerous and weighty now than they were then.

It is further stated, as an indication of the President's desire to unite with the Liberal Republicans, that he has proposed to aid in securing the nomination of Senator Fenton as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, to the dismay and annihilation of Conkling and the other party leaders in that State. Whether this be true or not, it has no significance outside of New York. The Liberal Republican movement in the West, in 1872, was an honest one, having for its purpose needed reforms in the Government. Those reforms are more needed now than ever before. They have found their most stolid and inexorable antagonist in the President. It is impossible to separate him from the abuses originated, fostered, and enjoyed by him during his six years administration, and, though he may now choose to abandon the Republican party, which he has used as a pack-horse, and may declare himself a Reformer, the Liberal Republicans of the West can have no confidence in him, nor will they consent to place him in a position where he may defy public sentiment four years longer.

THE MOULTON LETTER.

The Mutual Friend has at last put in his appearance in the Beecher-Tilton case, and although he has not yet given his testimony nor submitted any of his documents, the letters which were drawn out of him by Mr. Beecher indicate that he is pretty heavily shotted. Because Mr. Moulton has been quiet, has avoided saying anything to compromise either side, and has absented himself pending the investigation, there have been those who have reasoned that he was, at the best, but a gossip or a convenient and dull repository of secrets. These people have now discovered their mistake, and found that an ugly passenger has been waked up. The final letter of Aug. 4, in answer to Mr. Beecher's imputations upon his (Moulton's) honor, is quite as threatening as the original letter from Tilton to Bacon, both on account of its subject matter and because it is the letter of a man not directly interested in the issue, and having no connection with it, except as the trustee of certain documents and papers confided to him by Beecher and Tilton, and which he is now authorized to produce by their joint instructions.

This letter was brought out by Mr. Beecher himself. In his communication to Mr. Moulton, bearing the same date, he had charged that gentleman with conduct which, if true, was very dishonorable. The substance of this charge was that he (Moulton), while holding letters and documents belonging to Mr. Beecher in trust, had allowed Mr. Tilton access to them for making an assault upon him, had connived at Mr. Tilton's garbling of their contents, had even exposed them to outsiders, hawked them about in newspaper offices, and offered them for sale on the street. There are only two ways in which to account for the writing of such a letter. Either Mr. Beecher felt that he was innocent of the charge made against him, or, acting under foolish advice, he meant the letter to intimidate and bluff Moulton. Whatever may have been the motive, it is quite evident that Mr. Beecher has ceased to be jovial and contented under the weight of these charges, which, whether true or untrue, ought to be sufficient to make a man perfectly sober. He has evidently arrived at the conclusion that this is not a trifle to be dissipated with a *bon mot*; that his good name and the hopes of his future are at stake; that the men with whom he is dealing are in earnest; and that the public regards any further levity or concealment as indecorous and disgusting.

Mr. Moulton jogs Mr. Beecher's memory and reminds him that they (Beecher and Moulton) were once mutually apprehensive "lest Mrs. Hooker (Mr. Beecher's sister) should fulfill a design which she foreshadowed, to invade your pulpit and read to your congregation a confession of your intimacy with Mrs. Tilton." When, therefore, Mr. Beecher charges upon Moulton that he has disclosed any communications from his sister, he reminds him that not only has he been faithful to his duty, but also that the confession is up to this time secure, and that Mrs. Hooker has not yet had the opportunity to read it in Mr. Beecher's pulpit. When he accuses Mr. Moulton of allowing Mr. Tilton to have access to his depository of material, he not only affirms that the charge is untrue, but intimates that Mr. Tilton not only has not had access to his material, but will be very much surprised to find, when the material is made public, that the charge is even worse than he made it in the outset.

The great scandal has reached the beginning of the end. Mr. Moulton will appear before the Committee Saturday night, having wisely taken time enough to make copies of these documents, so that the originals cannot be destroyed. When his testimony is all in, and the contents of these documents are known, there will be no difficulty in forming a judgment, if there be any now.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

It is a sad commentary on the intelligence of a certain class of the community that it has become necessary in this age of the world to recall to their minds the benefits which insurance confers on society. It is a very easy thing to say: "Let the insurance companies go;" "Let the insurance companies clear out;" but how little do those who use such expressions understand of their full import! We have already called attention to the fact that insurance is the basis of credit, and therefore of commercial prosperity; that, in a very important sense, it is the making of Chicago, as it is the making of every city; and that to "let the insurance companies go" means to let our credit, our commerce, and our further growth go. Were the insurance companies to abandon Chicago, our city would not only cease to develop, it would immediately enter on the period of its decline. The departure of the insurance companies from among us would be notice to the whole world to trust Chicago business men no longer; to capital to stay away from us; to people not to come to swell our population; to property-owners here to go where they might find insurance, and, therefore, security; for insurance and security are synonymous.

Let us suppose a state of society in which insurance is unknown. Every loss leaves a permanent effect on the production of wealth and on the condition of the laboring class. Where a factory or shop is destroyed, there is a total loss to the proprietors and to the community of which he is a member. The production of the articles he was manufacturing is arrested. He is himself reduced to a state of bankruptcy. He may have skill; he may have experience; he has no capital, and no security. He cannot rise to his feet again. But this is not the worst of it. His hands are discharged; a number of laborers lose the means of subsistence; their enforced idleness breeds immorality and crime; fills the jails with strong men who should be adding to the wealth of the community by their labor; increases the taxation of all property-owners in order to support the paupers and the criminals produced by the destruction of the capital that employed them. The dimensions which this pauperism, idleness, crime, and demoralization on the one hand, and oppressive taxation on the other, may assume, can be measured only by the amount of wealth swept away in the conflagration.

We do not mean to say that insurance companies can restore capital once destroyed. They can do no more than make compensation for the destruction. But this compensation, coming, as it does, from wealth held in reserve to fill up any vacuum created in the medium of production, acts, to a certain extent, like the creation of new wealth, and takes the place of that which was destroyed. It does not restore what the flames consumed, but it keeps the machinery of commerce running all the time; it causes the production of wealth to proceed without interruption; by distributing the loss among a large number of persons it prevents the stream of capital which drives the wheels of industry from running dry at any time, inasmuch as it holds a full reservoir of wealth always in readiness to be poured into the channel should it by any contingency become suddenly empty. Thanks to the existence of insurance companies, no sooner is a man's stock, or shop, or factory destroyed, than it is again replaced, himself saved from penury, and the laborers he employs from idleness and starvation.

How much we owe to insurance companies is something indeed of which few men have an adequate realization. The world has benefited largely by competition in business; but not until insurance of all kinds had a firm footing did the benefits of competition begin to make themselves felt in the commercial world. Competition in trade and insurance are very closely connected. In a business in which the risk is great, there will be comparatively little competition; profits will be large, and the purchaser or consumer will be heavily taxed for the benefit of those who engage in it. The practice of insurance, by diminishing the amount of risk in all branches of commerce, has increased competition, and done away with the enormous profits made by the few to the detriment of the many. Were it not for marine insurance, such indispensable articles of food as tea and coffee, to say nothing of articles of luxury, would be beyond the means of any but the wealthy. It has been frequently pointed out that the merchant marine of the European countries received its first great impetus after and in consequence of the introduction of the practice of insurance. Both ships and buildings are now made better and stronger in consequence of the custom of insuring them.

We do not hesitate to say insurance companies must rank among the greatest social improvements ever introduced. Their benefits are material, moral, and social. They cannot prevent the happening of great calamities by fire, or flood, or pestilence, but they may, and they do, rob them of more than half their terror, just as the lightning-rod may not annihilate the electric fluid, although it conducts it harmless to the earth. They are protection to the property-owners. They guarantee employment to the laborer. They secure the uninterrupted march of the production of wealth. They do away with the element of risk which would give to all business the character of speculation. They prevent pauperism, immorality, and crime. They encourage industry and frugality. They cheapen our food and clothing. They make luxuries accessible to us, which without them we could not have. They cause us to be better housed, and to be securer on the water. They bring all mankind into a vast society for mutual aid and protection. They inaugurate a brotherhood of man. They are the foundation of our credit, the basis of our prosperity, the ægis of all we have or can hope to acquire, and still there are those who will say: "Let the insurance companies go." Verily, all the stupidity of the country did not exhaust itself in the discussion of the currency question during the past winter.

LAWLESSNESS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Schuylkill County, Pa., which is a part of the Pennsylvania coal region, must, if not a very good place to live in, be at least a good point at which to study human nature in a state of barbarism mixed with civilization. In Centralia, Locust Gap, and Shamokin, the inhabitants are aroused every now and then by an attempt to throw a railroad train from the track, an assassination, or a murder. The "Mollie Maguires," a species of the Ku-Klux, are determined to guide the action of the favored inhabitants of those quarters, or to see that they quit the region entirely. The character of the coal region in the past for lawlessness was notorious. Luzerne County Jail still holds many who, many years ago, were leaders and participators in the coal-region atrocities. It was no unusual thing to hear that a mine superintendent or boss had been dispatched in some mysterious manner. Parties did not venture out in the streets in any of the coal towns unarmed, nor was it safe to do so. The old times seem revived since the coal-trade in the northern fields has become so much depressed. Desperadoes in squads of three or more are traveling in all directions about the country. Mine-bosses are the special object of their hatred and vindictiveness. When these rascals meet a mine-boss they have found their prey. Only last week efforts were made to kill L. E. Judd, Superintendent of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company, Dickson; and Alfred L. Green, mine-boss of Mr. Jermyn's collieries. No reason can be assigned for these attempts at murder. At Providence there have been a number of terrible riots. The number shot and stabbed has been very great. The editors of the Scranton *Daily Republican*, whose comments on the proceedings of the gangs were not to the liking of the desperadoes, have received from them a notice ornamented with coffin, skull, and cross-bones, warning them to make their exit out of the territory under penalty of death. One of the employes of the paper was attacked in the city, near the railroad, and escaped with his life only because he happened to have armed himself with a revolver. Incendiaries are busy about Carbondale; valuable property has already been burned, among which special mention is made of a breaker valued at $50,000 belonging to the Delaware & Hudson Company. The citizens of the latter place have found it necessary to organize a vigilance committee for the protection of the city. Vigilance committees are springing up in other places. The malefactors seem to be in league with the officials whom they have raised to power. In the past, the brigands exacted "blood-money" as the price of peace. Fears are entertained that they will try to do so again. The inhabitants of the coal regions are debating whether they had not better install Judge Lynch to administer justice to these fiends.

THE STATE THAT IS CURSED.

The Republican State Committee of South Carolina has issued a call for a convention to nominate State officers on the 8th of September. The call is supplemented by an address. The latter acknowledges the failure to fulfill the pledges of 1872 and the necessity of reform; declares that the responsibility of the knavery has been "made chargeable to the colored race"; appeals to Republicans of every shade, particularly the darkest, to elect decent men; exhorts them to work for the passage of the Civil-Rights bill; and closes with a "hurrah, boys," for the Republican party. As soon as this collection of words was in print, the Republican press of the North went wild at what it termed a proof of "reform in the party." We have had too much reform in words. A little in deeds would not be amiss. In 1871, there was this same sort of combination in South Carolina. The thieves rolled the shibboleth "reform" out of their mouths with unctuous satisfaction. Thenceforth everything was to be pure and lovely and of good report. So they elected Moses! Now, under the pressure of a coming election, "reform" is ground out again in copious quantity—of words. Of the twelve members of the Republican State Committee who sign the address, at least seven have been mixed up in the very rascality at which they now shudder—in print. It is frankly confessed that Moses, whom every man in the State accuses of being dishonest, will probably be renominated at the Convention chosen in response to this call for reform. There is vague talk of bolting should Moses carry the day. But what can bolting do? The election laws of the State put the whole control and count of the vote into the hands of the Governor and the Chief-Justice. The first is Franklin J. Moses, Jr.; the second is Franklin J. Moses, Sr. The negroes will not desert the Republican party as yet. Its failure to pass the Civil-Rights bill has shaken but not shattered their confidence. They remember how fiercely the bolt of honest Republicans in 1872, after Moses' nomination, was denounced by the "loyal" press of the whole country. A straight ticket is their fetish. Whoever gets the Republican nomination will probably be elected, and Moses is apparently the coming man. If he runs, the Conservatives of South Carolina will nominate an honest man's ticket, and work (without much hope) for its success. If the Convention of the black party nominates a decent ticket, the Conservatives will support it. The latter are apparently actuated by a sincere, though hopeless, desire to save the old State. They express their willingness to subordinate all party issues, and to vote for any man or set of men who, if put in power, will not steal. While they stand ready to sink the distinctions of race and color, the negroes are more keenly alive to them than ever. The defeat of the Civil-Rights bill has inflamed their passions. Secure in their overwhelming majority, they threaten and taunt. Congressman A. S. Wallace said to his constituents, a few days ago: "Your rights are in peril and you must defend them. If you don't get them at the ballot-box, you must resort to the cartridge-box." The fact is that the Southern negroes have had so much given to them that they can bear the refusal of nothing. Their rage over the miscarriage of the unwise and questionable Civil-Rights bill is as fierce as it is impotent. They need to be taught that Congress does not exist for the sake of passing the laws they foolishly think will do them good. It is time for plain speaking. So far the colored man has lamentably failed in public life. The Fenians could not rule Ireland as badly as the negroes have ruled South Carolina and Louisiana. Until our colored fellow-citizens show that they are capable of electing Legislatures which cannot truthfully be called gangs of thieves, they will inevitably be despised by the very men who use them as tools. South Carolina is a good field for experiment. They can do precisely what they wish in that unhappy State. They are, therefore, on trial there. So far, the verdict must be guilty. If the issue of the next election should reverse the decision, we shall comment on the fact with glad surprise.

The principal, if not exclusive, duty of the Governor of Maine is to appoint and commission Notaries Public, and by proclamation to designate the ministers of the Gospel authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage. Yet the Kennebec *Journal*, in staring black type, proclaims to the people that—

> A vote for Titcomb means Canadian-built vessels for the coasting trade of the United States.
> A vote for Dingley means to confine our coasting trade to American ships, built by American mechanics, owned by American citizens.
> Voters of Maine can choose between them.

Titcomb and Dingley are the opposing candidates for Governor, and what influence either of them can exert, as Governor, upon the coasting trade of the United States, it is difficult to understand.

The tariff of 1861-'74 has blotted out and keeps blotted out the once thriving trade of ship-building in Maine. Before that tariff, Maine built sea-going ships that commanded a ready sale in every port in Europe; but the tariff broke up this business, closed the ship-yards, transferred ship-building to the Canadian Provinces, and forced a large percentage of American mechanics out of the State of Maine, and out of their trade, into some other business. How a vote for Dingley for Governor can help, or a vote to Titcomb injure, ship-building in Maine is one of the mysteries of protection. If the tariff were reduced to the rates of 1860, all the closed ship-yards of Maine would, in three years, resume their business.

The main point of difference between the gas of the orator and that of the manufacturing company is this: the one is proverbially cheap, while the other, with as little illuminating power, is frightfully expensive. The manager of the Gas-Works at Dumfries, Scotland, has made a discovery by means of which he promises to reduce the cost of obtaining gas from coal without diminishing its brilliancy. His theory is that much of the liquid hydro-carbon compound disposed of as tar can be converted into gas by an improved system of carbonizing. When we learn that "he still gets seventeen candle-power gas from Newcastle coal," we shudder at the possibility that the hardy Scots will be a weak-eyed nation in the future.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The full ticket nominated by the Democrats of Alabama is as follows:

> Governor, George S. Houston; Lieutenant-Governor, Robert F. Ligon; Justices of the Supreme Court, Thomas J. Judge, Robert C. Brickell, Amos R. Manning; Attorney-General, John W. A. Sanford; Secretary of State, R. K. Boyd; Treasurer, Daniel Crawford; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John M. McKleroy; Congressmen-at-Large, Burwell B. Lewis, William H. Forney.

George S. Houston, the nominee for Governor, served in Congress from 1841 to '49, and again from 1851 until the outbreak of the Rebellion.

—The ways of the New York politician are "mighty onsartin'." To illustrate:

> The Albany *Express* gives currency to a rumor that Senator Fenton will be named as a candidate for Governor in the Republican Convention to be held at Utica in September. The *Express* adds: "Such an event seems improbable—and yet it is among the political possibilities." We suppose it is true that Mr. Fenton is inclined to return to the Republican ranks.—*Utica Herald.*
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> The Utica *Herald*, Senator Conkling's organ, notices the rumor that Senator Fenton will be named in the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and says: "We suppose it is true that Mr. Fenton is inclined to return to the Republican ranks." The marked change in the tone of Conkling's organ toward Fenton would seem to indicate that there is some truth in the statement that the latter has the former "by the throat."—*Rochester Union.*
>
> The Utica *Observer* refers again to its charge that Senator Fenton said he had Senator Conkling by the nose, and adds: "By-the-by, our long-promised proof will come in good season for the Republican State Convention. Haste always did make waste."

—The Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, under a new apportionment, contains a bare majority of whites over blacks, and it is esteemed possible to elect Gen. J. B. Kershaw therein to Congress. Gen. Kershaw has been Grant's suggestion for Governor of South Carolina, but Gov. Moses' grip knows no higher law. Indeed, a letter from South Carolina in the Washington *National Republican* says:

> The drift of public opinion is that Franklin J. Moses, Jr., and his father, the Chief Justice of the State, will be able to so manipulate the ballot at the next election as to secure the re-election of Moses.

Under the "Republican form of government" in South Carolina, Gov. Moses has the sole appointment of officers to receive, sort, and count the votes throughout the State.

—If John H. Reagan shall be esteemed unavailable as a candidate for Congress in Texas (as present discussion indicates), merely because he last year, in a letter, justified the salary-grab, it will be seen how utterly hopeless is the chance of salary-grabbers in Texas; and, if hopeless in Texas, shall they stand a better show elsewhere?

—The Republican candidate for Congress in the Atlanta (Ga.) District, who announces his platform as one for the repudiation of National and State debts, is now supplemented by a Republican candidate in the Ninth Georgia District, of whom the Savannah *Republican* says:

> He has the cheek to promise that if the people will elect him to Congress they will be allowed to distil as much liquor as they please without tax. He says that he has assurances from Washington that the Ninth District of Georgia will be exempt from the payment of the internal revenue tax on distilleries if he is elected its Representative!

—G. C. Heberling, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, reports everything lovely in Iowa. According to this witness, it is only the Anti-Monopoly crowd who are utterly demoralized and ready to throw up the sponge. Heberling's information is drawn from the faithful Postmasters. The people are yet to be heard from.

—Congressman Packard (salary-grabber) has invested his money in a newspaper enterprise at Laporte, Ind., and says:

> When he sees scattered thickly through the press paragraphs of which this may stand for a single specimen: "Your children may never have wealth, but when they grow up it will be something for them to boast of that their fathers were not members of the Forty-second Congress," the man of honor and honesty, sensitive to imputations on his integrity, will necessarily regard his self-respect and good name as too sacred to stand any longer a target for the shafts of malice and mendacity, and the teaching of a large portion of the newspaper press that our public men are corrupt.

—A stereotyped argument with the Hawleyites is, that as Hawley has been there for six years he has now "learnt the ropes," and is now in good shape to overthrow abuses and secure needed reforms in Government. Well, the people who suffered by the Credit Mobilier and back-pay grabbers to-day deeply regret that they ever yielded to such arguments. Nearly all the leading Congressmen in the above schemes were men who had been in Congress from six to twelve years. Probably the people of this district don't want a Representative who "knows the ropes" too well.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—"Ten years ago," says the Scranton (Pa.) *Times*, "Gov. Curtin served the State for $3,000 a year, and Abraham Lincoln, as President, received $25,000 a year in a currency worth about 40 cents on the dollar. Now Hartranft and Grant receive for a great deal less actual service the amounts of $10,000 and $50,000 respectively, in a currency worth double that of ten years ago. On the other hand, the miner, who ten years ago could easily make $5 a day, is now glad to get $2, and much of the time he has no work at all, and yet he is compelled to pay his share of the enormous salaries and fees that are paid to public officers. The workingmen can remedy this by their ballots. The question is, will they use them?"

—A political club in Jackson, Miss., assembled a few days since, and in the most guileless manner imaginable adopted a series of resolutions that whereas that club had, on three several occasions, requested the President to appoint a certain member of the club Register of the Land Office, and another one United States Marshal, and another Assistant District Attorney; and whereas the President has finally made the appointments; therefore they solemnly resolved that they pledge to him their united and undivided support for a third term as President of the United States. That settles the question. But it is not always that we have the "whereas" so frankly stated.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—The Gallatin *Gazette* and the Carmi *Courier* contend that the Independent movement in this district is being run in the interest of the Republicans. The Carmi *Times* and the Wayne County *Central* are equally strong in their assertions that the object of the Independents is to disrupt the Republican party. In the meantime the new party will go quietly on, daily receiving recruits from both the old parties.—*Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Register.*

—The Republican party has become hopelessly corrupt. It has been given over to evil counselors, and is bound hand and foot so far as self-reformation is concerned. The work of dissolution is rapidly going on, and the elements of old party organizations are coalescing under different names, and with different banners and inscriptions. This is all proper. The indications are healthy and hopeful. The work of fusion has begun and will continue. Let it be made at once as complete as possible within each State. Reasonable sacrifice should be made to secure this end, for it is vitally important. It is the height of folly for us to be wrangling over names, while our aims and purposes are mainly one.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The truth is, that platforms, of late years, have become formulas for concealing rather than announcing party purposes. The time has gone by for empty generalities and ambiguous phraseology in the statement of political doctrines. The people are demanding bread and are no longer contented to receive a stone. When parties are mere instrumentalities for promoting the political fortunes of so-called leaders, then, of course, conventions must be manipulated and platforms must be shaped to suit individual aims and selfish purposes. He who seriously speaks of the public good in a packed political representative body—representative of said leaders and not of the people—is laughed at as visionary and impracticable. Unable to comprise him in a "ring" they proceed to "clean him out" as dangerous to their schemes. Great and noble parties, founded with the sincere purpose of administering the Government in a wise and economical manner, for the preservation of popular liberty, have been wrecked by self-seeking and narrow-minded leaders who grope for spoils and are unable to perceive the importance of new issues and the significance of a new epoch. The noble course taken by the Democratic Committee of Illinois is well calculated to reassure the people and inspire confidence. The straight old Bourbon, the idolator of partisan tradition, don't like it, and that is a hopeful indication.—*Milwaukee News.*

—It is very evident that Mr. J. A. Noonan, editor of the *Industrial Age*, is secretly in the interest of the re-election of Senator Matt H. Carpenter. We are convinced of this from the following facts:

1. One year or more ago said Mr. J. A. Noonan made a painful journey to the East to collect documents and certificates of character for the purpose of shielding Mr. Carpenter from the Long Branch scandal.

2. Said Mr. Noonan has never uttered one word against the political misdeeds of Senator Carpenter.

3. Whenever an opportunity has presented itself, Mr. Noonan has abundantly praised Mr. Carpenter in the *Industrial Age*.

4. Mr. Noonan has a son in the Milwaukee Post-Office, placed there through the influence of Mr. Carpenter.

5. Mr. Noonan never misses an opportunity to attack any man in Wisconsin of either party who seems to stand in the way of Mr. Carpenter's re-election to the United States Senate.—*Milwaukee Journal of Commerce.*

Chief-Justice Chase's Estate.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The estate of Chief-Justice Chase, settlement of which has been slow, owing to a disinclination of the executor to sell his stocks and other personal property during the period of depression, will amount, when all his debts are paid, to about $105,000. Some of the securities including 100 shares in the Pennsylvania avenue street railway, have just been sold to pay small creditors who were pressing. The estate owes Jay Cooke & Co. $121,000, mostly advanced on stocks, and Mrs. Hoyt, Judge Chase's daughter, $4,000.

THE RAILROADS.

Continued Proceedings in the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Mr. Cary, of the St. Paul Road, Occupies the Entire Day.

He Complains of the Frenzied Popular Persecution of Railroads.

Satisfactory Financial Condition of the Pere Marquette Road.

Miscellaneous Railroad News.

THE WISCONSIN LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INJUNCTION CASES IN THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 6.—The opening proceedings of the Court this morning were quite interesting. In his effort of the day previous Mr. A. S. Orton having inveighed bitterly against railway corporations in general, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul in particular, together with, to adopt his own characteristic phrase, all those fellows who are tied to the tail of a railway, afforded Mr. John W. Cary, General Solicitor for the St. Paul Company, an excellent opportunity for reply. In a calm, dignified manner he improved it. He regretted public feeling had been so wrought upon that if the judiciary dared to render an opinion favorable to railway interests their removal was demanded and effected by the frenzied people. It was, therefore, a matter of especial regret that this injunction case was to be decided at a time when such a state of public feeling prevailed under which the Attorney-General asks this Court, upon an unsworn bill, to grant a preliminary injunction to interfere with the operation of sixty millions of property that affect the entire business of the State, without waiting for trial, or to have it examined in the usual course of investigation. Referring to Mr. Orton's remarks about past railway legislation, Mr. Cary admitted that the railroads had no reason to complain until last winter. It was the habit of some to say

THE RAILROADS HAD OWNED THE LEGISLATURES

up to that time. Whatever might be the fact regarding those of other States, he affirmed that from personal knowledge during the past ten years he knew that Wisconsin had uncorrupted Legislatures, and that their acts were invariably the result of the honest judgment and conviction of the Legislature. That of last winter was of an entirely different character. The members, many of them were elected to take action against the railroads. They came with their minds settled on that subject, and with the determination to do something, right or wrong. Every information in the possession of the railway companies was freely offered and given so far as desired. Mr. Orton had said the Potter act was the result of mature deliberation. His (Mr. Cary's) knowledge was directly the reverse. There were two committees, one in each House, and a special committee charged with this subject. Each committee reported against the action finally adopted in the Potter law. The Committee last in charge of the matter was regarded as a Reform committee. But the Republicans were determined the Reformers should not get ahead. Both parties were running a muck against each other, and, when the Reform Committee reported a bill creating Commissioners to investigate the railroads and report, the other party said, "We will go you one better," and reported the Potter bill. It was not the whole Republican party that did it. They proposed the Potter law, and the anxious ones of both sides, when all the committees had reported against it, and there had been no consideration of the measure, united and voted for this bill, which counsel for the State says was the result of mature deliberation. The railway interests were made the mere football of politicians, and were thus kicked about by the Legislature.

Regarding Mr. Orton's assertion that Wisconsin railways and their equipment ought to be valued at $20,000 per mile, Mr. Cary quoted from the last report of the Secretary of State, which urged the Legislature to tax them on an average of $35,600 per mile.

For an hour Mr. Cary continued in reply to Mr. Orton's declaration, after which he proceeded to

ARGUE THE MAIN QUESTION.

Beginning with a recitation of the organization of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Mr. Cary proceeded to argue that their Company was not included in Class A of the Potter law, but really fell into Class C, because not named in Class A, and the act specified that all companies not named in the respective classes should be placed in Class C. The point was technical. The act names in Class A the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, whereas the proper name of Mr. Cary's Company is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Numerous authorities were cited to show that the Court could not resort to testimony to determine the intention of the Legislature, nor put upon the previous provisions of a statute a construction not supported by the words, though the consequence be to defeat the object of the act. The point of this argument lies in the fact that if the St. Paul Company were decided to be in Class C they would then be allowed to charge higher rates than they now do. Such decision, however, would dismiss the complaint against them, because it charges them with accepting and receiving higher rates than named in Class A, but does not say what those rates are, nor prefer any special law. It was suggested that it could be inferred from the complaint what rates were meant, whereupon Mr. Cary pertinently inquired if the Attorney-General, in addition to his other prerogatives, was to be allowed to plead by argument, or was he obliged to plead like other people. However small or technical these points, the corporations were justified in raising all objections they could.

Then, addressing himself directly to the Court, Mr. Cary said: "Although under pressure of Attorney-General and public at large, you may be tempted to press hard upon the companies, I submit that the precedent you establish here is to stand for all time as the judgment of this Court on a state of facts precisely the same."

Mr. Cary then contended that this court, being a court of equity,

HAD NO JURISDICTION.

All questions relating to the extent of franchises, their forfeiture and abuse, and control of their exercise belongs exclusively to a court of law. On all such questions defendant is entitled to trial by jury. No injunction could issue, first, because there is adequate remedy at law for the injury, complained of, and second, because the statute violated provides punishment for its own infringement, which is an exclusive remedy. It is contrary to the spirit of our institutions that punishment should be twice inflicted for the same offense, which would result if offenses against the Potter law can be punished otherwise than provided by its terms.

In reply to the Chief-Justice, Mr. Cary said that if the law were held to be valid, the companies could still go on and charge their own rates, and pay penalties for violating the law. The remedy was confined to that specified in the act. The companies were fighting for life, and proposed to give the law as they found it. If the State takes their pound of flesh they must take it as the statute has given it to them.

At some length Mr. Cary argued that by the statute this proceeding could originate only in the Circuit Court. He further contended there was nothing to call for the strong arm of law in this case. Nothing in the complaint shows any such necessity. No irremediable injury to business would result if no injunction was issued, while the issuance would occasion great injury and inconvenience. A further reason was that a suit of quo warranto is now pending against the two companies which, if successful, will deprive them of their charters under that suit. The question of right can there be finally determined so far as this court is concerned. The Chief-Justice asked, if a perpetual injunction were to be granted compelling the companies to comply with the Potter law, would it not be an estoppel on the quo warranto suit. Gen. Smith replied that it would not.

Justice Lyon suggested that the Court could agree to grant an injunction on condition that the quo warranto suits were dismissed.

Gen. Smith denied that the Court had the right to bargain about it. The other suits were regularly in court, and the Attorney-General could press them to judgment.

The Chief-Justice asked if the parties pressing them would not then be morally bound to dismiss, to which Gen. Smith replied that parties urging this litigation [illegible]

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relating to the extent of franchises and abuse, and control of the same exclusively to the court of equity questions defendant is entitled to an injunction could issue, first, if there is no adequate remedy at law for the protection of, and second, because the statute provides punishment for its own violation, which is an exclusive remedy. It was the spirit of our institutions that a man should be twice inflicted for the same offense, which would result if offenses against the law can be punished otherwise than by its terms. Mr. Cary said that Attorney-General Chief-Justice, Mr. Cary said that the law was invalid, he and the companies could charge their own rates, and thus set at defiance the law. The remedy for violating the law was that specified in the act. The companies were fighting for life, and were fighting for the law as they found it. They would not give their pound of flesh they must have what has been given it to them.

Mr. Cary argued that by the terms of the pooling could originate only in Chicago.

He further contended there was no remedy for the strong arm of law in the case of a violation in the complaint shows any irremediable injury to business, or if no injunction was issued, there would occasion great injury to the public.

A further reason was that the writ of warrante is now pending in two companies which, if they have their charter rights, the question of right can then be determined so far as this court is concerned. Chief-Justice asked, if a person were to be granted compelling him to comply with the Potter law, and afterwards on the quo warranto proceedings it would not be compelled that it would not. It was suggested that the Court could issue an injunction on conditions that the suits were dismissed.

It was held that the Court had the right to do so.

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Mr. Cary asked if the parties complained them be morally bound to do so. Mr. Smith replied that parties who complained no fear of

CRIME.

More About the Heavy Forgery in St. Louis—A Remarkable Case.

A Man Killed for Attempting to Steal a Kiss.

Minor Criminal Matters.

Confession of Alexander, the St. Louis Forger.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Betchel Alexander, charged with forging the cotton warehouse receipts, made a full statement of his affairs today, for the benefit of the public as well as his creditors. He says the first forged receipts were made last December to prevent a suspension or failure in business, and that none have been issued since April. The whole amount of spurious receipts issued cannot be ascertained, for it appears he had new ones to take up old ones, as the sums he raised on them became due. In the meantime, he used the genuine receipts in the usual way, and in July he held nearly 4,000 bales of cotton, out of the proceeds of which he intended to take up the forged certificates. The proceeds of the cotton sold to Phelps Bros. & Co. would have reduced the bad receipts one-half. The total amount of forged receipts now out he says is $167,000, distributed as follows: Bank of the West, $42,000; German Savings, $24,000; Mechanics', $20,000; Fourth National, uncovered, $10,000; Third National, $45,000; Fusee & Booker, commission house, $12,000; the Hon. Erastus Wells, $14,000. His assets, he asserts, are worth $280,000; liabilities, $313,000. He refers to the fact that all the money raised on the bogus receipts was put into his business, instead of being spirited away, as evidence that he did not intend really to defraud any one. He acquits his partners of blame entirely, saying they knew nothing whatever of his fraudulent transactions. He is still in prison, and will probably remain there until it is decided what action shall be taken in the matter. His creditors held a meeting this evening to discuss what shall be done in the premises, but the result has not transpired. Alexander offers to assist in the settlement of the affairs of the firm, and says he can do it at great saving to the creditors. He says he paid young Shepard $1,000 for making the forged signatures.

A Husband Kills the Man Who Tries to Kiss His Wife.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARREN, O., Aug. 6.—Dr. Fisher, from St. Charles, Ill., aged 35, an employe of the Ætna Insurance Company as a view solicitor, called yesterday at Robert McCalmot's residence at Baconsburg, 4 miles from this city, and inquired for the men folks. McCalmot's wife informed him they were absent from the house, whereupon he attempted to kiss her. Another woman appeared, and he left. Yesterday afternoon Fisher returned and attempted to enter the house. The woman refused admittance. He then went to the barn and saw the husband, who, exasperated at his proceedings, struck Fisher on the head with a fork-handle, laying him insensible. He died in six hours. He leaves a wife and four children. McCalmot offers himself to the authorities.

Affray Between Whites and Negroes in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—The Town of Shepherdsville, Bullet County, was the scene of great excitement Tuesday last. It appears that on election-day the friends of Carpenter, the Republican candidate for County Judge, distributed whisky by the bucketful to negroes at the polls. There was much drunkenness among them, and, a difficulty arising between them and a white man, a large body of negroes pursued him to the hotel, but he got out by the back way. The disorder continued next day, and in a difficulty between the negroes and a Frenchman he shot and killed the ring-leader of the mob. The infuriated negroes pursued him, but he also took refuge in the hotel. The negroes surrounded the hotel and with drawn pistols demanded his surrender. Meanwhile people collected and the danger of a bloody collision was imminent. The negroes finally dispersed. During the disturbance and to-day whites from the surrounding country have been coming to town, and there are great fears that a collision between the negroes and whites may yet occur.

The Udderzook Murder Case.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 6.—Counsel of Udderzook have forwarded a petition to Harrisburg setting forth that ten or more witnesses were ready and waiting in Baltimore for instructions from counsel to come and testify in behalf of Udderzook, but failed to receive notice. A letter signed "William Louis Schley" has been sent, in which he says: "The testimony proposed to be furnished by me was the signature of W. E. Udderzook to the semi-annual return of Barnes' Lodge No. 26, Independent Order of Mechanics, in which his genuine signature appears on the 30th of June, 1873." With this testimony it is proposed to prove an alibi, and create doubt in the minds of the Pardoning Board. The extent of the petitions, as far as signers is concerned, is as follows: For commutation, 1,332; for pardon, 304; Baltimore petitioners, 41. Total, 1,667.

Suspected Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—An unknown woman was found dead in the orchard of William Litzinger, 14 miles from this city, early this morning. She had a pistol bullet through her head, another through the left ear, and a cut in the throat. The police seem to think she was taken to the place where she was found from this city, for the purpose of murdering her, but nothing definite is known.

Fatal Affray at Millersburg, Ky.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—The *Enquirer's* Paris, Ky., special says that a few days ago Bruce Champ, Marshal of Millersburg, Bourbon County, arrested Henry Boullien for some offense. Boullien threatened to kill Champ, and to-day entered Champ's store, when the latter fired a charge of buckshot from a double-barreled gun, mortally wounding Boullien. It is not known whether Boullien attempted to shoot Champ or not.

The Tweed Case.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—District Attorney Phelps will come to this city to sign a bill of exceptions in the Tweed case, which has obtained the signature of Judge Davis, before whom the cause was tried. On this the counsel for Tweed will move for a new trial before the general term in October. If Tweed's exceptions are overruled here, he has the alternative of going to the Court of Appeals.

A Robber Shot.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Ont., Aug. 6.—Three robbers were discovered in the Great Western Railway yards last night by a night-watchman, who shot and wounded seriously one of the robbers. The other two escaped.

THE INDIANS.

Stages Captured and Passengers Murdered in Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 6.—The *News's* Dallas special says Capt. Beall, just from Fort Worth, brings information that the Indians had captured two mail stages, one going and one coming, between Wichita and Fort Sill. There were only three passengers, all of whom, with the drivers, were killed and scalped.

FIRES.

At Paola, Kan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—A fire occurred at Paola last night, in which both the St. Charles and Union blocks, the best business portion of the city, were totally destroyed. Loss, $70,000. Insured about $25,000. Among the business houses destroyed were the St. Charles Hotel, First National Bank, both the *Spirit* and *Republican* newspaper offices, Martin's building, two drug stores, a boot and shoe store, and Odd Fellows' and Mrsonic halls. The fire originated in a room of the St. Charles Hotel, and the guests barely escaped with their lives, losing everything in the flight. The loss is a heavy one to Paola.

At Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 6.—Adamson's warehouse, on the Esplanade, containing flour, grain, hay, tea, and miscellaneous goods, was burned to-day. Loss estimated at $125,000; insurance small.

CHAMPAIGN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., AUG. 6.—The first Sunday of every month the various churches of this place hold a union temperance meeting. Last Sunday the speaker, Mr. Frame, received an anonymous letter threatening personal violence if he spoke, and if any more temperance lectures were delivered, but he did speak and was unmolested. This evening Mrs. DeGeer boarded the lion in his den by delivering a temperance lecture in front of the First National Bank to a respectable audience, and made the cowards belie their assertions. Her lecture was short and efficient, and was kindly received.

ANGLING ALDERMEN.

The City Fathers Go Fishing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—The Aldermanic fishing excursionists slept soundly last night, and awoke this morning with brilliant expectations of the day's sport before them. Everything was in readiness for the consummation of their hopes, and as twenty-two of the party stepped upon the local steamboat, they were cheered lustily by fully one-half of Pewaukee's population. Their destination was a distance from the hotel of about 4 miles, and when it was reached the party paired off into couples and took possession of eleven skiffs which had been brought along in tow of the steamboat, each of which was manned by a Pewaukee youth of piscatorial proclivities. The lake was soon dotted with the boats, and the sport opened with the capture of a three-pound pickerel by Ald. Schaffner. Then City-Clerk Forrest caught a pound perch, which was made the occasion of much congratulation, and of an interesting ceremony in which a corkscrew and a bottle played prominent parts. After this other successes were shouted forth from one side of the lake to the other, the fishing up to lunch-time being excellent. About 50 pounds of solid lunch was disposed of at mid-day, after which the fishing fell off, and when, at 5 o'clock, the steamer came around to pick up the different boats and the car-loads of fish and fishers, there was hardly a dissenting voice. By dint of interviewing one Alderman from each skiff on the subject of the weight of the catch of himself and colleague, it was discovered that the aggregate weight of fish caught was between 700 and 800 pounds, the largest string being that of Ald. McGrath and Jonas, who put down the weight of their string at 100 pounds. Unfortunately, however, some one insisted upon the weighing of the total catch, which resulted in the turning of the scale at exactly 175 pounds, or an average of about 8 pounds of fish to each man. The largest haul was made by City-Clerk Forrest and Judge Milligan, whose string numbered 38 fish, and weighed 59 pounds. The City Clerk is elated at his success, and thinks that the man who rowed his boat is about as expert a fisherman as he ever saw in his life. The largest fish was a black bass, captured by Ald. Bailey, which weighed a trifle over 4 pounds, and which it is proposed to place in the hands of a Chicago taxidermist for preservation, with a view of making it a prominent ornament of the Council-Chamber of the new City-Hall on Campbell avenue. Piscatorial pursuits will be the order of to-morrow, but several of the party have made up their minds to go to Milwaukee in the afternoon, where they will reunite with the Pewaukee party at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. Everything has gone off very pleasantly, the weather being delightful. Although the easterly wind is not as good a fishing wind as could be desired.

JOLIET.

Notice to Local Creditors of the Joliet Steel and Iron Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug 6.—The Committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Joliet creditors of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company have to-day issued an address to the local creditors, to surrender their claims to the Committee at once. The Committee assert that they "are reliably informed that all but about $12,000 of the claims against the Company have been surrendered to be transferred into preferred stock, except that held in Joliet."

The Hon. W. S. Brooks, a member of the Committee, states that the total amount of claims held in Joliet amount to about $75,000; the amount surrendered to the Committee, $50,000; that he is informed that the interest on the bonds of the Company amounts to $25,000; taxes, $10,000; both now due; that it is required of the Company to settle the interest and taxes before a dollar of the claims is surrendered for preferred stock. He states that the Company have on hand about $300,000 worth of material to commence operations with. Should the matter be settled by the surrender of these claims, it is asserted that a portion of the mills, sufficient to give employment to 600 men, will be in operation in from four to six weeks at the farthest.

THE ROTHSCHILDS AND AMERICAN LOANS.

A Card from Mr. August Belmont.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: My attention has been called to two articles in your paper, in which you state that the Messrs. Rothschilds did not invest in our Government loans during the War, because they were influenced by unfavorable opinion of the security. You even assert that the head of the London house said as much to a prominent public man of this country only a month or two ago.

You are entirely incorrect in both statements, and it is impossible that Baron Rothschild could have given utterance to such an assertion, so diametrically opposed to the facts of the case.

I have from the very first issue of our loans in 1862 up to the present time, on all occasions, recommended our Federal bonds to the Messrs. Rothschild in London, Paris, and Frankfort-on-the-Main as a most desirable and safe investment, and I know that these gentlemen have held and do hold very large amounts of our bonds bought through me and in Europe during the War.

In a conversation with Mr. Sanford, our late Minister to Belgium, some nine years ago, the late Baron James de Rothschild in Paris showed him by his books, in my presence, that he was one of the oldest and largest investors in our securities during the War. Though the Messrs. Rothschild undoubtedly judged for themselves when they made these investments, yet I can claim, without fear of contradiction, that in all my letters and verbal communications to them even at the darkest hour of our national struggle I never faltered in my conviction of the ultimate success of the Union arms and the undoubted security of my public debt.

If the Messrs. Rothschild ever expressed an apprehension that my political position might interfere with their negotiations with our Government, they must have come to such an erroneous conclusion by misrepresentations of an illiberal party press of which the articles in your paper are such glaring instances, although they can scarcely have suspected such men as Chase, Fessenden, and Boutwell to be swayed by political prejudices at the detriment of the public interest.

Besides that, the Messrs. Rothschild were aware that during all those trying times I was honored by the confidence of our President and the prominent members of his Cabinet. I hold in my possession letters of the lamented Lincoln, as well as of Messrs. Seward and Chase, all written during and after the War, expressive of their appreciation of my devotion to the Union cause, and of my active exertions for its success, both at home and abroad. Mr. Thurlow Weed, the friend and adviser of these departed patriots, knows the trust which they placed in me.

You allude to my official position, as former Chairman of the Democratic party, in order to prove our unfounded assertions. I challenge you to point out one single act or word of mine, during the whole period of our national troubles, which was not dictated by patriotism and devotion to our beloved Union.

It is late in the day for you to try to stir up prejudices against a political opponent, and it is only from a feeling of what I owe to my friends, my children, and myself that I consent to notice your article, in order to repel its accusations as unjust and untrue. Yours respectfully,

AUGUST BELMONT.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 31.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 3.

Mr. Belmont, having had his attention called to certain articles in the *Tribune*, wherein the relation of the Messrs. Rothschild to United States loans is mentioned, consents to notice them, in order to say they are untrue. Having had our attention called to Mr. Belmont's letter, we consent to notice it to say that he is mistaken. The brief allusion to a remark made by the head of the London house of Rothschild on the subject of dispute was made in the *Tribune* on the direct personal authority of the prominent public man to whom the remark was made.—a gentleman, we beg, in all kindness, to inform Mr. Belmont, whose word—or whose signature—weighs quite as much as his own, either in Wall street or in Lombard street.

—To all persons seeking orange lands and locations for settlement in Florida, we recommend self-reliance and personal judgment on the part of purchasers. As the old saying is, go it blind, pick out your choice spot and begin your work. Nearly all who have succeeded adopted this method. Lands can be had from $1 to $100 per acre. If a man has five bushels of corn and a hundred pounds of bacon to begin with, he can select his piece of Government land, build his log hut, and go ahead. Go it while you are young.—*Palatka (Fla.) Herald.*

A DEAD CALM.

(Continued from the First Page.)

that the originals of all the letters and papers referred to by Mr. Tilton are in your possession. Are they?

Mr. Moulton—In view of the fact that I have been invited to appear before the Committee, and in view of the further fact that I have not indicated whether I shall decline or accept the invitation, I would rather not discuss the question you present.

Reporter—I have no desire to press you for an opinion. I simply ask whether, as a matter of fact, the originals of the letters published by Mr. Tilton are in your possession.

Mr. Moulton—Not having read Mr. Tilton's statement, I am unable, even if disposed, to answer your question.

Reporter—Do you mean to say, Mr. Moulton, that you have not read Mr. Tilton's statement?

Mr. Moulton—That is precisely what I say. You look astonished. The fact is, that so tired was I of the whole subject, that when I left Brooklyn I left the scandal behind me, and declined either to read about it or discuss it during my absence.

Reporter—You were not a stranger to the fact that he had made a statement?

Mr. Moulton—I was not. That much I learned before leaving for Narragansett. But I left Brooklyn in pursuit of freedom and fresh air.

Reporter—You have declined to inform me whether you will accept the invitation of the Committee to appear before them.

Mr. Moulton—Yes, I have.

Reporter—Will you inform me, assuming that you should as a matter of form accept the invitation, whether you would feel yourself at liberty to make a full statement of whatever may have fallen under your observation concerning the case.

Mr. Moulton—I shall make no revelations to that Committee unless invited to do so by both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. The position I occupy toward these gentlemen is one of mutual confidence, and that confidence, I assure you, will not be violated. Before I shall at all feel justified in speaking I must receive a written request signed by both Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher.

Reporter—Would you tell all you know then?

Mr. Moulton—I should then feel called upon to consider seriously the propriety of telling what I know. At present my duty seems very clear to be silent.

Reporter—Have you not received a letter from Mr. Beecher requesting you to speak?

Mr. Moulton—I have not.

Reporter—In view of the fact that the *Eagle* was informed on good authority that Mr. Beecher had written such a letter, and that a special messenger had been dispatched to deliver it to you.

Mr. Moulton—That may be all true; I presume it is, but the letter has not reached me yet.

Reporter—In view of the fact that all the letters of importance in the case which go to cast suspicion on Mr. Beecher have passed through your hands, don't you feel that the request of the gentleman who wrote them places you under obligation to tell how you got them, and how you came to turn them over to Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Moulton—Without discussing the point, I answer in the negative. I am conscious of having done nothing of which a man of honor should be ashamed, and I know that it would be dishonorable to make public the secrets of two men at the request of one. In short, I shall avoid speaking as long as possible, but if Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton insist upon it, I shall go forward and speak the truth.

Reporter—Does not that communication from the Committee strike you as implying a determination on the part of the Committee to limit your examination to the letters cited in Mr. Tilton's statement? It requests you to call at No. 34 Monroe place, and bring with you the originals of all the letters and papers referred to in Mr. Tilton's statement.

Mr. Moulton—There might be such a construction placed upon the invitation.

Reporter—But I suppose that if you speak at all it will not be under any such invitation as is here indicated?

Mr. Moulton—If I say anything, I shall speak not only the truth, but the whole truth.

Reporter—Will your testimony injure Mr. Tilton's case, do you think?

Mr. Moulton—Let us close the interview right here. Not until I have testified shall it be known whom my testimony shall help or hinder.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS ON MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

From the New York World.

It is a pitiful story—most pitiful. Tilton, in his testimony before the same Committee, paid high tributes to his wife's character. But her story needs no such guarantee of its verity from him. Its improbability surpasses all invention, yet no reader will question its truth. The poor distracted creature has been living for years in such an agony of torments as no words can tell. The cold graves of her babes at Greenwood and the midnight air were the paradise and the peace to which she fled.

The denials which Mrs. Tilton so solemnly made in her first statement are now reiterated with circumstance, but such denials from so weak a woman, buffeted, tormented, utterly drained of life, character and pride by the demented prosecutor whose mania was her infidelity to him, came to be little worth when compared with the side-light cast upon the characters chiefly concerned, by her narrative. It is less a disproof of criminal conversation with Mr. Beecher than a disclosure of its intricate improbability.

To account for Tilton, whose indictment said Mr. Beecher's letter of contrition was for adultery, and whose testimony then proved it was contrition for a wrong of which Mrs. Beecher was guiltier than he one is more and more driven to the hypothesis of insanity. We were not aware of the hereditary taint when first making the suggestion, nor of the present testimony, which lends it a deeper color. There are pages in Maudsley's last treatise on "Responsibility in Mental Disease," especially the chapter on Limited Delusions, which, if quoted here, would be thought contrived to fit Tilton's case.

From the New York Tribune.

The most piteous story of domestic woe the pages of this journal have been forced to bear for many a year is that they carry this morning. Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the Plymouth Commitee is a heart-breaking history; and its ingenuous candor is as plain as its pathos. Whatever man may still say about the general issue, they will believe this woman's account of her husband's conduct, and her own sufferings. That at least is not the ingenuous effort of cunning guilt. It is a picture from the life. . . . It is a horrible, monstrous revelation; and the most skeptical who read it, with whatever reserve they may still regard the wife's denials of her own guilt, will not believe it possible that she has invented this recital of her husband's.

From the New York Times.

It has been determined by the Plymouth Church Committee to publish what is called the "cross-examination" of Mrs. Tilton. Of course it is not in any proper sense a cross-examination, but is merely, so far as we can see, supplementary testimony, of a quite rambling character, elicited by the inquiries of the lawyers present with the Committee. As the previous testimony of this witness has never seen the light in any authentic form, it is obvious that the present publication is but a slight contribution to the evidence necessary to establish the truth in this matter; and we are bound to say that the course of the Committee in regard to this, and other testimony that they have printed, is simply inexplicable.

From the New York Herald.

It is a terrible story, view it as we may, but however it may affect Mr. Tilton it sadly fails to put the case of Mr. Beecher in any better light than it was before. It is a story of domestic sorrow such as was never told before, but it appeals with a force to the public conscience that will compel Mr. Beecher, willingly or unwillingly, to explain all his relations to this family, and to let the world know the part he played in the tragedy of this household.

If we cared to argue the testimony of this unhappy woman from an unfriendly or even an unsympathetic standpoint, it would not be difficult to turn her story terribly against her and Mr. Beecher. In her details of the conduct of Mr. Tilton toward her we might see only a woman's cunning to turn the current of popular sympathy in her favor. Her explanation of the extorted confessions, which are in her own handwriting, we might reject altogether. Her latest admission with regard to her feelings for her pastor point, in the opinions of many persons, to a guilty love. And yet this is not a case to be tried by the ordinary standards. These are extraordinary people, imbued with extraordinary ideas, and it is, perhaps, unfair to weigh their testimony by the ordinary methods. Evidently this was a woman sorely tried. Perhaps Mr. Tilton's idiosyncrasies, and especially his treatment of his wife during the first ten years of their married life, may be an element in determining the quality of his wife's fault and Mr. Beecher's sin. It would not be remarkable that such a woman should turn away from her husband and feel for another the love she owed to him to whom her vows were made. This much indeed she has confessed over and over again. It is not a necessary sequence, however, that she should fall from virtue though all this be true. That she loved but sinned not is the theory of her defense, and this theory is supported by her "Catherine Gaunt" letter. Her story is marvelous, heartrending, well-nigh impossible, but it is, after all, the first gleam of light which has yet fallen on this tangled web of sorrow and suffering. It may be the beginning of the end, and if it should prove so it would bring joy to men and women who neither know nor care for either Beecher or Tilton, and teach anew to all the world how important it is to cling to the old-fashioned notions of virtue and morality.

After all, Elizabeth Tilton is not surrounded by greater perils than encompassed her ideal when Catherine Gaunt was on trial for her life. In the one case, all the doubts were cleared away, and so they may be in the other. Mr. Beecher must explain; but, above all, Mr. Moulton must testify. The clergyman's explanation, should it embrace the theory of Mrs. Tilton, would be generally accepted, but not by all. This is what makes Moulton's testimony so essential. What did he understand as the sin about which all these negotiations were had in which he was the mutual confidant? As Mrs. Tilton puts it, the attitude of Mr. Beecher toward this family was sufficient to call for all the words of contrition he has uttered. Was this his offense, or was it the crime which Theodore Tilton charges? This is the latest phase of the case, and Mr. Moulton alone can answer the question, and so put the whole controversy at rest.

"THE ONLY COMMENTATOR."

From the New York Herald.

If it were only Mr. Tilton who accused Mr. Beecher this controversy would have been brief. Truly enough, it is nothing this young man could say that would undo the famous clergyman. What the country asks, and what it has never ceased to ask with earnest patience, is, not that Mr. Beecher would deny the charges of Mr. Tilton, but that he would explain his own self-condemning letters. These letters stand in the way of any belief in Mr. Beecher's innocence. We study them and analyze their shades of meaning, and apply all the tests of rhetoric, and construct hypotheses upon which he may be acquitted; but they all fall before the cold voice of reason. Henry Ward Beecher is the only commentator who can explain the meaning of Henry Ward Beecher. Every day of delay in making that explanation only weakens the public confidence in his innocence. It is incredible that this should not have been seen from the beginning! What the country wants is a plain, brief, manly statement, that will tell the truth briefly and so that there shall be no doubt of the truth. What the country sees is a gathering of lawyers, "consultation" after "consultation," one eminent advocate called in after another, a secret, irresponsible tribunal in session, the affectation of extraordinary secrecy, as though the American people were the enemies of Mr. Beecher and anxious for his destruction. Now, with all respect to the Bar, the public mind is not disposed to look with enthusiasm upon any case that requires half dozen lawyers to construct. If Mr. Beecher's statement is of such a character that "the best legal talent" of New York and Brooklyn is necessary to perfect it, then it will never satisfy the people. There has never been a time since God made truth—telling the supreme commandment when truth-speaking was more necessary than in the case of Mr. Beecher. He knows the truth. No man on this earth knows better how to write or speak it in such a way that it cannot be mistaken. By the truth he must stand or fall. Why, then, does he not speak?

MRS. POWER ON THE TIMES' INTERVIEW WITH HER.

PUT-IN BAY, Aug. 6, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Times'* report, on Tuesday, of an interview with me about the Beecher-Tilton affair, is glaringly incorrect. It is hardly necessary to those who know me to say that many of its statements were not mine at all, and what I did say was made to convey an impression widely different from that intended. The use of my name was entirely without sanction; but I do not regret that half so much as the mention of another woman, who was the victim of most undeserved treatment by a Brooklyn church. I have no right to complain, for my own part, as I took the chances of such treatment in being interviewed by a *Times* reporter, who gave his word of honor on certain points, to break it conspicuously the next morning. I propose to give the facts in detail, for what they may be worth, correctly, in a few days. Very respectfully,

S. D. POWER.

MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

From Mrs. Tilton's Cross-Examination.

Mr. Cleveland—Do you think it possible, in your low state of health, when talking to people about your troubles, that you might have left the impression upon their minds that there was something criminally wrong without intending to do so? A. I do not think I ever did; I understand that Miss Anthony and another lady have both reported that I made confidants of them, and it came in this way: I have, full of anguish of soul, many times talked freely to them, and on one occasion Susan Anthony stayed all night with me, and I talked to her.

Mr. Hill—How did that interview with Miss Anthony come about? A.—In this way: She came with Mrs. Stanton on one afternoon to our house, and they proposed going to Mrs. Bullard's to dinner; Mrs. Stanton and my husband went first, early in the afternoon, and we understood that Theodore was coming back to bring Susan and myself there; I was not going, however. The evening came and Miss Anthony was very much annoyed to think that Theodore didn't come, and she filled my mind all that evening with stories about Theodore's infidelities; he came home about 9 o'clock; Miss Anthony remained at Mrs. Bullard's all night; when Theodore came in Susan began in a very angry way to chide him for not coming after her, and charged him with what she had been telling me about ladies, and he grew very angry at Susan—so much so that she ran up-stairs and locked herself up in the front room; I followed, and he said to me, "You have done this thing; you have been talking and putting it into her mind." "No," said I, "I never was the one to talk against Theodore in that manner;" he was so angry that I feared he would be really crazy; for the first time he threatened to strike me; he went into his own room, and was so much excited that I was alarmed; I thought I would sleep with him and apply water to his head and feet, but Susan would not let me; she said it was not safe, and that I should not stay with him, so I went into her room and went to bed with her, but during the night I went frequently to see how he was; he did not sleep—he was restless; that night I told Susan of my alarm for Theodore; I told her I never saw his brother in such a state when it seemed to me that he was more crazy than Theodore often was, and I went on further to tell her how he was, she having seen this exhibition of his—of his being angry and of his striking; I told her also in the conversation "that he had charged me with infidelities with one and another, and with Mr. Beecher particularly, and that when he sat at his table many times he had said that he did not know who his children belonged to;" on a similar occasion I spoke of it to ——; I was aroused to it by Mrs. Woodhull's being there and by being very much outraged by a visit from Mrs. Claflin and the two sisters of Mrs. Woodhull, whom I called the police to take away; —— sat with me and I poured out my soul to her.

Mr. Winslow—You called the police to take the Claflins away? A.—Yes, and they seeing it, went off.

Mr. Mill—You say that you opened out your soul to ——? A.—Nothing more than to tell her what unjust accusations had been put upon me by my husband.

Q.—Did you in each instance with her and with Miss Anthony take the trouble to say that these accusations are false? A.—No; it never occurred to me to do it; I took them to be reasonable persons, and I never thought of their even wondering if it was so.

Q.—Explain the circumstances under which you left to go West? A.—I went to get rested from Theodore's constant talkings; I was worn out by them; I went to Mrs. ——'s, in Ohio, in the fall of 1870, and found —— there; she had been there for some time.

Q.—Before you went West had you a conversation with your husband on the subject of ——and his treatment of her? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the substance of it? A.—This came out in his talks with me about persons with whom he had been; he spoke in this way: " . . . On one or two occasions when I solicited her she utterly refused me, and I had not found it so with other women;" he made me listen to that; I always had to hear it, and to hear all sorts of things.

Q.—When you went West and saw ——, did you have any conversation with her about your interview with Mr. Tilton in respect of her? A.—Yes; and she told me it was so; she said she often thought of telling me before she left home, but that she feared it would add to my burdens; that she tried to think Mr. Tilton was a father to her and did not mean anything wrong, and all that, and that she concluded not to tell me.

Q.—You and —— returned together to New York? A.—Yes; Mrs. —— and I talked the matter over as to whether —— should stay with her or myself, and I thought she would be a great help to me in my state of health, so she returned with me; I expected to find my home as I left it, but it was altogether different; my husband had sent off my servants; mother and she would remain and oversee matters while I was away; she did for a few days, and then left; he took into the house a middle-aged maiden lady, and she had entire possession.

Q.—What was her name? A.——

Q.—Did you find that Theodore had been talking over these troubles with her, so that she was completely possessed of his ideas about them? A.—Yes, sir; and I have every reason to believe that she ministered to him in every way.

Mr. Hill—Do you mean in a criminal way? A.—Yes, I do; I was utterly turned out of house and home; when I got there, there seemed to be no place for me; they had not expected my return so soon; they thought I was to remain West all winter; I found her at the head of the table and taking my place entirely, and Mr. Tilton backed her up in all this; I never could have a word to to say; she followed me wherever I went; if I went into the china closet or anywhere else, she was behind me looking over my shoulder to see what I was about; this went on until finally I was persuaded that she had been told to take possession of the house and occupy it.

Q.—Do you recollect an interview at the breakfast-table, referred to by ——, at which you were grieved by what this person did in your presence? A.—Yes; he sat at the table, she at the head, and I opposite, and Theodore and —— on one side; Miss ——, who was upstairs, had not come down; I was full of feeling, and could eat nothing; presently I left the table, and —— (the person at the head) said, "Well, I think Elizabeth is getting crazy;" and Mr. Tilton said, "——, don't you think Mrs. Tilton is getting demented?" "No," said —— indignantly, "but it is a wonder to me that she has not been in the lunatic asylum," or something like that; Miss —— criticised that remark of ——'s; Theodore followed me into the parlor and said to me that I must discharge that girl immediately; I was at the piano at the time; I frequently went there and touched a few notes when I was in trouble, as a sort of relief; Mr. Tilton spoke to me defiantly and violently, and —— heard it and came in and said to him, "You are not going to scold Mrs. Tilton on my account!" he was very angry with her and asked her if I had said that he had guiltily approached her, &c., rather bosstingly; and she replied to him, "Yes, sir, you did, and you know you did;" at this, he took hold of her and threw her against the wall; after that scene Mr. Carpenter came to ask me about it, he having heard of it; Theodore was present, and he said to me, "I wish you to make that straight with Mr. Carpenter," and I immediately denied it.

Q.——— left the house within a day or two, did she? A.—Yes, she went to my mother's.

Q.—How long was she absent from the house? A.—She never came to stay there afterwards; sometimes she would come and stop with me over night.

Q.—She states that you had an interview with her in which you said that she might go away to school, and that her expenses would be paid; do you recollect that? A—Yes, sir.

Q.—Please state what interview you had with your husband or any one else about ——'s going away? A.—He came home from a visit with Mr. —— at Mr. Moulton's house; he learned there that Mr. —— had this story and was using it against him, and he said something must be done to stop that girl's talk; mother had been brought into the matter in some way, and he wanted me to write something and give it to —— to copy and sign. I said, "If you will write it, I will take it to her." She was then at Mrs. ——'s, in —— street, as seamstress; he would not allow her to stay in our house. He said if she would sign such a paper as he wanted, he would promise her $500 or $600 a year. I said, "You had better not do that, but if any good can come out of all this trouble, let it be to educate her. He said; "Yes, I will send her to Mr. ——, in ——, who has an institution for young ladies." I thought at last there was an opportunity for her getting an education; I am sure she did not know what she was doing any more than I did; she was very simple-minded; I handed the paper to her and said: "Just copy that and sign your name to it," and she did, right away; I do not think she thought anything about it; her mind was on going to school and all that (the paper thus signed was a retraction of the stories told about Mr. Tilton's behavior); afterwards, when she was away at school, Theodore threatened

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1874.

There is scarcely a shade of difference to note in financial matters since yesterday. The slightly increasing demand for currency from country correspondents continues, and some appearances of a revival of trade in the city are noted. But quiet is still the adjective most frequently used by bankers and merchants when asked to state the condition of business affairs generally. There is, however, a well-settled conviction in all quarters that we shall have a fair, if not a decidedly active, trade during the remainder of the season. Of course, the symptoms of its coming would be felt first in the seaboard cities. The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Tuesday, the 4th inst., says:

There is an apparent increase of activity in most commercial departments. The return of local dealers, and the recent arrivals of merchants from the interior, indicate a preparation for the autumn trade. In the dry goods department, the sales to package buyers from the Western cities have been liberal, and there has been a decided improvement in the general distributing trade. The crop reports from nearly all sections of the country are encouraging, and the prospects are looked upon as favorable for a satisfactory season's business.

As usual, the discount rate at the banks to yearly customers is 10 per cent. Concessions of 2@3 per cent on call or satisfactory time with cash collaterals are made by a few of the banks. Demand for money moderate. Street rates, 8@18 per cent, the lower figure rather exceptional.

New York exchange is close and nominal at 50@75 per cent premium per $1,000. We hear of some shipments of currency, and should this state of things continue, with an increasing demand from the country to move the crops, bankers will see long find the piles in their overloaded vaults sufficiently reduced.

NEW ENGLISH COIN.

In the year 1873 there were coined at the Royal Mint 2,382,832 sovereigns and 2,003,464 half-sovereigns, 5,365,740 florins, 6,486,480 shillings, 4,395,600 sixpences, 4,158 fourpences, 4,068,528 threepences, 4,752 twopences, 7,920 silver pence; and of bronze, 8,494,080 pence, 3,584,000 halfpence, and 3,225,600 farthings. The pieces of money coined, therefore, exceeded 40,000,000 in number, and would pass for sums amounting to £4,500,000 sterling. The demand upon the Mint for gold coin, which has been excessive in the two previous years, was sufficiently supplied and ceased in 1873. The demand for silver continued unabated, and the demand for bronze coin continued to be excessive. In the course of the year the Mint received from the Bank of England light gold amounting to £950,075 for recoinage, and a large amount of worn silver coin was withdrawn from circulation. The Sydney branch of the Mint coined and issued 1,478,000 sovereigns in 1873, and the Melbourne branch 752,000 sovereigns and 165,000 half-sovereigns.

Greenebaum Bros. & Co. quote foreign exchange as follows: Paris, 513⅛@516¼; Frankfort, 41@41⅜; Berlin, 71¼@71⅝; Bremen and Hamburg, 36⅝@36¾.

LOCAL SECURITIES

remain firm, with a fair inquiry but light sales. Preston, Kean & Co. quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	116½	116¾
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	117½	117¾
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	117½	117¾
10-40s	113¼	113¾
United States new 5s, ex int	111¾	112
Gold (full weight)	109¾	109¾
Gold exchange	109¾	109¾
Sterling		483@491
Cable transfers	492¼	
Cook County 7s		Par & int.
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds		Par & int.
South Park bonds		95 & int.
Hyde Park 7 per cent water bonds		90 & int.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Money opened at 2@3, advanced to 3½ during the afternoon, but dropped to 2 at the close.

Sterling firm at 487@487¼ for 60 days, and 490¼@490¾ for sight.

Customs receipts, $426,000.

Gold firm, opening at 109¾, advancing to 110, and closing at 109¾. Carrying rates, 1, 2, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $830,000 for interest, and $5,000 in redemption of bonds. Clearings, $21,000,000.

Governments quiet and firm. State and railroad bonds dull.

Stocks opened weak, and then became firm with a slight recovery; during the afternoon there was a downward movement again, and the general list fell off ⅛ to 1 per cent. C., C. & I. C. was exceptionally weak and declined 2¾ per cent. Near the close of business a recovery of ⅛ to ¾ from the lowest point of the day ensued, and the market closed steady. Total sales, 81,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Western Union, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 3,000 Erie, 16,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 Northwestern, 1,400 Rock Island, 3,000 St. Paul, 3,600 Wabash, 7,000 Ohios, and 10,000 Cincinnati, Cleveland & Indiana Central.

GOVERNMENTS.			
Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	117¾
Coupons, '62	111	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	118¾	New 5s	111¾
Coupons, '65	117	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65, new	116¼	Currency 6s	117¾
STATE SECURITIES.			
Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	30
Tennessee, old	75	N. Carolinas, old	18
Tennessee, new	75	N. Carolinas, new	10
Virginias, new	30		
STOCKS.			
Canton	50	St. Paul pfd	52¾
Western Union Tel	74⅝	Wabash	35¾
Quicksilver	28	Wabash pfd	63
Quicksilver pfd	53	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells, Fargo	75¾	Terre Haute	7
American Express	60¾	Terre Haute pfd	28
U. S. Express	67½	Chicago & Alton	103¾
Adams Express	45½	Chicago & Alton pfd	106
New York Central	99¾	Chicago, Rock Island	94
Erie	31½	Cleve., Cin. & Col	59
Erie pfd	47¾	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105
Michigan	125¾	Lake Shore	73¾
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	14¾
Michigan Central	89	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburg & Ft. W	87¾	Union Pacific bonds	94¼
Northwestern	37¾	Union Pacific stock	28¼
Northwestern pfd	63	Central Pacific stock	93¾
Rock Island	98¾	Boston, Hart. & Erie	4¾
New Jersey Central	105¾	Del., Lack. & West'n	107¾
St. Paul	34½		

REAL ESTATE.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold at auction at R. E. Exchange room to-day about 13 acres in Hyde Park, being Blocks 5, 8, and 9 in E. ½ of E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 36, 38, 14. Block 5 brought $575 per acre, to Orin Smith. Block 8 brought $550 per acre, to J. B. Chandler. Block 9 brought $1,000 per acre, to Nathan Elsendrath. Terms, one-third cash; balance, one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent interest.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Aug. 6:

CITY PROPERTY

North av, 46 ft e of Orchard st, n f, 22x80 ft, dated July 7 | 2,000
Emma st, 306 ft w of Noble st, n f, 24x124 9-10 ft, dated May 2 | 2,000
Fulton st, 23½ ft w of St. Alban's pl, s f, 23½x118 ft, dated Aug. 4 | 6,000
Mozart st, 181 ft e of California av, n f, 50x120 ft, dated Aug. 4 | 1,225
Carroll av, 100 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x123½ ft, dated Oct. 14, 1873 | 1,500
Harvard st, 193 8-10 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 25 x124½ ft, dated Aug. 5 | 1,000
Thurlbut av, 195 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 24 x125 ft, dated Aug. 5 | 3,000
Butterfield st, 247½ ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 5 | 4,000
Thurlbut st, 50 ft e of Stearns st, w f, 100x115 ft, dated Aug. 6 | 1,666
Portland av, 196¾ ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 24x124 3-10 ft, dated June 25, 1873 | 900
Grant st, 50 ft n of West Fifteenth st, e f, 50x 125 ft, dated May 19 | 600
West Washington st, w of Stanwood st, n f, 50x 99¾ ft, dated June 30 | 3,000
Mozart st, 83½ ft w of Rockwell st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 4 | 1,000
West Division st, 103½ ft w of Rockwell st, s f, 40x120 ft, dated Aug. 6 | 1,775
Black Hawk st, s w corner of Mohawk st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 5 | 3,825

BUILDINGS ON CITY LIMITS, WITHIN 3 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 37, in s ½ Block 15, e ¼ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Aug. 5 | 1,000

TOWN OR CITY LIMITS, WITHIN 5 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 60, Block 7, Eberhart & Wenge's n e ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 9, 39, 14, dated July 8 | 550
Lots 60 and 61, Block 1, Addition, in w ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 6, 38, 14, dated July 27 | 900
Lot 14, in Rice & Valentine's Lots 11 to 20, Dodsdale, in s ¼ e ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 4 | 7,500
Lot 15, in same, dated Aug. 4 | 7,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN 5 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Right and one-half acres in L. W. Stone's part of DeWolf's w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 13, dated July 22 | 2,666
Right and one-half acres in same, dated July 22 | 2,666

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	3,044	3,831	3,337	3,830
Wheat, bu	48,172	26,413	5,350	56,260
Corn, bu	118,240	223,195	175,310	335,882
Oats, bu	95,963	27,852	21,238	228,217
Rye, bu	1,800	4,920	1,170	10,960
Barley, bu	2,408	780	1,300	772
Grass seed, lbs	86,470	14,930	18,848	23,630
Flax seed, lbs	24,600	25,000		
Broom-corn, lbs	22,700		636	550
Cured meats, lbs	12,600	15,390	170,281	600,632
Beef, brls				93
Pork, brls		25	166	751
Lard, lbs	5,280	4,660	160,259	147,705
Tallow, lbs	3,780	29,460	17,160	28,800
Butter, lbs	148,322	141,391	46,306	45,906
Live hogs, No	8,577	8,427	5,509	5,488
Cattle, No	1,982	2,985	2,014	2,259
Sheep, No	933	525		
Hides, lbs	98,216	53,866	129,660	102,149
Highwines, brls	167	67	201	163
Wool, lbs	161,412	80,873	232,550	183,969
Potatoes, bu	476	1,198		333
Lumber, No. ft	3,901,000	1,948,000	1,780,117	1504000
Shingles, No	250,000	1,400,000	546,000	1480000
Lath, No	170,000	310,000	91,750	93,000
Salt, brls	5,802	1,265	1,662	3,142

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 523 bu wheat, 366 bu corn, 1,338 bu oats, 1,412 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat; 4 cars No. 2 do; 1 car No. 3 do; 1 car rejected do; 11 cars No. 1 spring; 97 cars No. 2 do; 26 cars No. 3 do; 6 cars rejected do (141 cars, of which 126 are new); 1 car yellow corn; 1 car No. 1 do; 92 cars high mixed do; 171 cars and 23,700 bu No. 2 do; 24 cars rejected do; 2 cars no grade do; 30 cars No. 2 white oats; 35 cars No. 2 do; 5 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car rejected do; 5 cars No. 2 barley. Total (508 cars) 230,000 bu. Inspected out, 900 bu winter wheat; 30,915 bu spring do; 225,281 bu corn; 20,978 bu oats; 7,282 bu rye; 3,152 bu barley.

The only news from the July corn corner as yet is that notices have been served on all those who did not deliver by 3 o'clock on Friday last, notifying them to walk up to the captain's office and settle. How the invitation is accepted is not known, except in one or two instances where it has been already treated in the same way that the saloon-keeper treated the policeman, "with contempt." It is thought by some that an effort to enforce settlements would be the signal for a movement to suspend at least one operator for unbusinesslike conduct. Evidently the end is not yet.

Do dit that a certain corn operator has taken a vacation from trading. His fellow members have "sent him to Coventry." They won't play with him any more, because they say he does not play fair.

A gentleman was on 'Change to-day, who owns a large farm near LaSalle, in this State. He says that his corn will not average 10 bushels to the acre, and that the yield all around him will be small. In that section they have no more corn to sell at present.

The recent action of the railway magnates of the West, in adding 6c per bu to the charge for transporting wheat from the Missouri River to Chicago, was rather severely commented on to-day by several members of the Board of Trade. The change will certainly bear heavily on the farmers of Nebraska, who are obliged to send their wheat to this market, as it leaves less than 80c per bu at the price at the river bank. The result will probably be that considerable quantities of wheat which would have come here under a continuance of the tariff of last year will now either stay at home or be forced to seek another market. There is hope for other grain; but good harvests in Europe and in this country will probably keep the price of wheat down to a point where the farmers of Nebraska cannot realize the cost of production by shipping wheat eastward under the new tariff.

The leading produce markets were irregular to-day. Pork, wheat, oats, and highwines were weak, and there was very little strength elsewhere to offset it, except in lard and meats. The new crops are now fairly in motion, and the prospect on good for increased receipts, except in corn, which will probably fall off. The shipping movement of to-day was fair, for the last named article, and slow in all else; though the present low rates of freight invite to activity in forwarding.

Dry goods were moving with some freedom, and the market was again quoted firm for all standard domestic productions. The grocery trade was reported quiet, with little or no variation from former prices. The leading staple articles, such as sugar, syrup, coffees, rice, and teas were held firmly, and in fact there was no apparent weakness in any article enumerated in our list. Butter continues in good request at firmly maintained prices. Cheese also is meeting with a fair and increasing demand and is strong. Prices for bagging, coal, pig-iron, and leather were the same as on the preceding days of the week. Fish are reported in fight supply, with the general market ruling firm. In the dried fruit trade there is a lack of activity, and for domestic varieties an easy feeling prevails. No changes were noticeable in any of the features of the oil market, trade continuing fair at steadily-maintained rates.

Lumber was inactive and easy. The dullness at the yards relieves dealers of the necessity of buying cargoes, hence at the wholesale market lumber accumulates and is sold quietly at reduced prices. The hardware business was reported fair for the season. Packers' descriptions of cooperage are in moderate request and steady, pork barrels selling rather higher. Wool was rather quiet; in fact the busy season is over. The offerings are small and the receipts light. The demand is moderate, but sufficient to keep prices steady, and light wools, which are scarce, are firm. Broom-corn was inactive, but the light stocks of old corn in the country and the uncertainties in regard to the new crop impart a feeling of confidence among holders. Hides were steady. Timothy seed was active and firm, the larger receipts being met by a corresponding increase in the demand. Other seeds remain quiet. New potatoes advanced. The light receipts of late having enabled dealers to reduce the supply, and the offerings of choice are now scarcely ample. Green fruits were easier under unusually large offerings. Poultry was dull and weak.

Highwines were 1c lower (2c below the last quoted sales), in sympathy with an easier feeling in New York; but were quoted firm at the decline. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 96c per gallon, and no more were offered at that price. New York is down to $1.00 under more liberal receipts, the late advance being due to temporary scarcity.

Lake freights were more active, at unchanged rates, at 2¾c for corn, and 2¾c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 6¼c for wheat by sail to Kingston. There is a large supply of freight room on the market, hence carriers are unable to effect an improvement in rates. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 63,000 bu wheat, and 235,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Mess pork was dull at the inside prices of yesterday, the edge of speculation having been chilled for the present by the absence of a demand for cash lots. It is noteworthy that last year at this time Chicago held more pork than is now held all over the United States, outside of New York; but prices have gone up so high that few are willing to touch it. Liverpool advanced 1s per brl to-day, and New York was higher. Lard was quiet, but strong, advancing fully 25c per 100 lbs on cash lots, in sympathy with a further rise of 1s per 112 lbs in Liverpool. Meats were in moderate demand, and very firmly held, at an advance of ¼c per lb, short-ribs being the strongest. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $24.25@24.37½; do seller August, $24.12½@24.25; do, seller September, $24.37½@24.40; do, seller October, $23.50@24.00; do, seller December, $16.00@16.05; do, seller the year, $15.95@16.00. Lard, cash or seller August, $14.00; do, seller September, $14.00@14.12½; do, seller the year, $10.00@10.12½; summer lard, 13¾@14c. Sweet-pickled hams, 13¾@13¾c per lb for 18@16 lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 8¼c for shoulders, cash, and 8¾c seller September; 11¾@11¾c short ribs, cash, and 11¾c seller September; 11¾@11¾c for short clear, cash, and 11¾c seller September; the same boxed at ¼@¾c per lb above these prices; summer long clears, 11c. Bacon meats 9¼c for shoulders, 12c for short ribs, 12¼c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ¼c lower. Bacon hams, 15@16c. Mess beef, $11.25@11.50; extra mess do, $12.25@12.50; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease nominal at 6@6¼c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller September at $24.40 and 500 brls do seller the year at $16.00; 250 brls do seller to Feb. 1 at $16.00; 500 tes lard at $14.00; 200 tes do at $13.62½; 750 tes do seller September at $14.00; 50 tes summer lard at $14.00; 70,000 lbs shoulders on private terms; 300,000 lbs short ribs at 11¾c; 100,000 lbs short clear at 11¾c; 50 bxs long clear (summer) at 10½c; 100 brls beef hams seller the month at $24.00.

Flour was dull. There was no inquiry except from the local trade, and that a very light one. Old Minnesotas, however, were in fair request, in proportion to the supply, and were strong at former prices. New flours were rather freely offered, and were easier, in sympathy with the weakness in wheat. Bran was in fair supply, and steady at the advance noted yesterday. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $6.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $5.75; 75 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do new at $5.00; 150 brls on private terms. Total, 525 brls; 15 tons bran at $13.50; 20 tons do at $13.00, on track; 5 tons screenings at $13.50, on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to good waste winters	$ 5.75 @ 6.50
Choice do	6.75 @ 7.75
Red winters	5.25 @ 6.25
Good to choice spring extras	5.25 @ 5.75
Medium to fair do	5.00 @ 5.12½
Good to choice Minnesotas	5.50 @ 6.50
Patent do	7.00 @10.00
Fair to choice spring superfines	4.00 @ 4.75
Common do	3.50 @ 3.75
Rye flour	4.75 @ 5.00
Bran	13.00 @13.50

Wheat was active and weak. Liverpool and New York were quiet and unchanged, giving no particular reason for a decline; but our receipts were larger, with reports that the wheat crop in the Northwest, like Burnam Wood in Macbeth, has at last "begun to move." But there was another reason for weakness. The market was forced up yesterday afternoon by the fierce bidding of a couple of men who had been holding a conference with the "spirits," and got unduly excited. It naturally fell back to-day, declining spasmodically to 1¼c below the lowest point of yesterday. There was a fair demand for shipment in the early part of the session, but it fell off about noon. The weakness was greatest for next month's deliveries, the anticipation of big receipts bringing out very free sellers, while this month was partially kept up by the avidity with which the short interest filled in at the decline. The existence of a premium of 3c per bu for this month will probably stimulate receipts, and form a set off to the influence of increased freight charges from the Mississippi River to this point. There was almost no demand to-day for the more deferred options. Seller the month sold down stairs at $1.06; opened on 'Change at $1.05, declined to $1.04¾, advanced to $1.05¾, and receded to $1.03¾, closing at $1.03¾. Cash No. 2 spring closed nominally at $1.04. Seller September sold at $1.06¾@1.02¾, closing at $1.06¼. Seller the year sold at 98¼@99¾c. New No. 1 spring closed at $1.06¾@1.07; No. 3 do at 98¼c and rejected do at 88c. Minnesota wheat was nominal at $1.18@1.82½ for No. 1, and $1.10@1.10½ for No. 2. Red winter wheat closed nominal at $1.10 for No. 1, and $1.05 for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 7,600 bu No. 1 spring, new, at $1.07; 2,000 bu do old at $1.11; 8,300 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05½; 12,200 bu do at $1.05¾; 4,000 bu do at $1.05; 5,600 bu do at $1.04¾; 3,200 bu do at $1.04½; 5,200 bu do at $1.04; 2,460 bu No. 3 spring at 99c; 800 bu do at 98½c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 90c; 400 bu by sample, heated, at 92c on track; 30,500 bu No. 1 Northwestern Minnesota at $1.22 free on board; 400 bu No. 1 red winter at $1.10½; 400 bu No. 2 do at $1.06; 3,200 bu do at $1.05½; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 99½c; 400 bu rejected at 90c. Total, 126,800 bu.

Corn was active and irregular at an average advance of ½@¾c, though there was no encouragement to holders in the advices from other points. But the shipping demand was good, even lively, and seemed to be from others than the late combination, the premium on cash lots being ½c per bu, at which all the offerings were freely taken. Buyers for shipment evidently have faith in the future of corn. The speculative feeling was not so strong. There was a fair inquiry for this month, but sellers for September were so numerous as to depress the price to ¾c below the figure for August, and keep it there, their expectation being the high prices will bring out bigger receipts than now. Several of our receivers say that prices must advance to a very much higher point than now in order to make receipts large the last half of this month. Several commission reported to have got through shipping, having decided to hold what little corn they have left under the prospect of a very light crop this fall. Seller the month opened at 64¾c, advanced to 65¾c, and declined to 65¼c at the close. Seller September sold at 64¾@65¾c, closing at 64¾c. Cash No. 2 closed firm at 65¾@66c, high mixed at 67c, and rejected at 64¾c. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu high mixed at 67¾c; 7,200 bu do at 67¼c; 2,000 bu do at 67⅝c; 14,800 bu do at 67¼c; 24,400 bu do at 67c; 6,000 bu do at 66¾c; 1,200 bu do at 66¼c; 6,400 bu No. 2 at 66c; 12,800 bu do at 65¾c; 50,800 bu do at 65¾c; 99,000 bu do at 65¼c; 35,800 bu do at 65½c; 8,400 bu do at 65¾c; 19,000 bu do at 65¼c; 10,000 bu do at 65c; 6,000 bu do at 65c; 10,000 bu rejected at 65c; 800 bu do at 64¾c; 3,200 bu do at 64¼c; 3,600 bu do at 64c; 400 bu yellow at 68c. Total, 337,600 bu.

Oats were more active, but weak. A material increase in the volume of the daily supply, and a large falling off in prices on the seaboard, brought out sellers in force, while the Eastern decline prevented shippers from taking hold. Hence the short interest had things all their own way, and filled in with moderate celerity. There were a good many orders to sell on country account. The market for cash lots declined 2½c, closing at 69@69¼c. Seller the month fell off 1c, opening at 68c, the strongest price of yesterday, and receding to 86½@87c. Seller September sold at 34¾@35½c, closing at 35c, a decline of ½@¾c. Seller October sold at 35¼@35¾c, and seller the year at 34½@35c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 (new) at 42c; 30,000 bu do at 40c; 3,600 bu do at 39½c; 3,000 bu do white at 41c; 1,200 bu do at 40c; 600 bu do new at 41c; 600 bu rejected at 39c; 1,600 bu do at 38c; 1,200 bu by sample at 46c; 600 bu do at 44c; 1,800 bu do at 43c; 600 bu mixed at 42½c; 800 bu do at 42c; 600 bu poor do at 37. Total 47,400 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, with light receipts, but settled down to 1c below the top price of yesterday, and ruled steady. Seller the month was firmer, 70c being bid, with no offers to sell. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 74c; 400 bu rejected at 70c; and 400 bu by sample at 72c. Total, 24,000 bu.

Barley quiet and weak, declining 1@2c per bu. There was no increase in the receipts, but the easier feeling in wheat, oats, and whisky caused buyers to hold off and sellers followed down slowly. No. 2, seller September, opened at $1.04, and ruled steady till near 12 o'clock, then weakened to $1.03. Cash No. 2 closed nominal at $1.08, though no sale was made below $1.04. Sample lots were in better supply and weak. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.04; 400 bu No. 3 at 95c; 600 bu by sample (fancy) at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu do at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.02; 200 bu do at $1.05 on track; 400 bu at $1.05; 400 bu at 95c, delivered. Total, 5,400 bu.

FOREIGN PRODUCE.

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following items of news:

Advices from forty-one provinces of Russia have been received. In fifteen the crops look well, in nine only partly so, in sixteen middling. In one province (Kaluga) decidedly bad. From Sweden comes a general complaint about the drought. There has been some little trade, but not sufficient. On good soil the grain looks still well, but in other locations all hope of a good crop is gone. In Mecklenburg the drought has also done considerable harm, and wheat which six weeks ago looked well is stunted. Still, it has well developed ears. There have been no complaint about rust. About rye, the reports change with the location. Peas and beans promise well. From Holstein the reports come that the damage by the night frosts have not been so heavy as was first expected. In the Bergstrasse the grain crop looks well, and tobacco is also in good condition. The grape vine is in prime condition, and a good crop is looked for. Cherries yielded a rich harvest, which is also anticipated of all other fruits. Nuts are looking up in price. Bamberg (Franconia) reports a favorable state of the crop. From Wurtemberg good reports respecting the grain and wine prospects are at hand. The news from Western Galacia says that it is refreshing to look upon the splendid appearance of the crop upon the banks of the Vistula. All crops look magnificent and promise a rich yield. In Hungary the rye and barley crop is about a good average one. In Bohemia the crops look equally well, and are a success in quantity as well as in quality.

VIENNA, July 15.—The news about the hop-crop comes in very unfavorable. The anxiously-expected rain has only fallen in certain districts, but the hop-gardens have not been improved by it. Complaints about vermin and mildew are still coming in, and in many districts "black rust" (schwarz brand) has shown itself, in Austria the plants look decidedly bad, and nothing but the finest weather may work a change for the better. In Saaz the gardens look better, though they still leave room for much improvement. The plants, though in full bloom, have not reached the top of the pole. From Alsace and the Palatinate like bad news comes in. There, it is said, the plant is sickening and dying off. With favorable weather, only a crop half the size of last year's is expected.

The shipments of wool to the United States direct from Australia for the season of 1873 and 1874 were much smaller than those for either of the two former seasons. Only four vessels were sent direct this season, which carried 7,180 bales, or 2,797,668 pounds. This large falling off (fully one-half) in the direct shipments from Victoria is attributed to two causes: first, the change in the United States tariff in 1872, and next, to the September panic of 1873. The manufacturers in the United States can now get what Australian wool they may require from Europe, under their tariff for 1873, without the additional 10 per cent duty which they had to pay before on all wool imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, unless brought in their own vessels.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active and closed a shade lower, with sales at $1.03¼@1.04 for the month, closing at $1.03¼, and $1.00¾@1.01¼ seller September, closing at $1.00¾. Corn was active and ¾@¾c higher, ranging from 65¼@65¾c seller the month, and 64¾@65¼c seller September, both closing at the outside. Cash sold at 66¾c. Oats advanced ¾c, closing with 87¾c seller the month bid, and 34½c seller September. Provisions were quiet, except short ribs, which sold (100,000 lbs) at 11¾c cash. Two vessels were taken, one for wheat to Oswego and the other for corn to Buffalo. Capacity about 40,000 bu corn and 20,000 bu wheat.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.

ALCOHOL—Declined in sympathy with New York. Quotable at $1.09.

BUTTER—Sales were at about former prices, the general market under a steadily good demand retaining a firm tone. Between local and outside buyers the market is kept bare of stock, and indications are favorable for a maintenance of present prices for some little time yet. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 20@20c; medium to good grades, 20@22c; inferior to common, 14@18c.

BAGGING—Continues uninterruptedly active, and the feeling among holders is one of great firmness. Several of the leading brands are held far ahead of production, and, if the present activity should continue, a further advance may reasonably be looked for. We quote: Stark, 25c; Lewiston A, 23c; Montauk, 23c; Lewiston A, 21c; Amoskeag, 21c; Otter Creek, 21c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@19c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 26@28c; wool sacks, 57@59c.

BROOM-CORN—The usual number of small orders were received and placed at the current prices: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl brcom, 7@7½c; for good do, 6@6½c; good to choice stalk brush, 7c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Corn more brisk; cements and lime were in fair request and steady; Michigan stucco, $2.25; New York stucco, $3.00@1.00; Utica and Louisville cements, $2.00; Akron cement, $1.30@2.00 ₱ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 ₱ brl; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (sets), $1.00@1.25 ₱ brl; white sand, ₱ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building-brick (common), $5.00@6.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana, pressed, $15.00 @25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00.

CHEESE—In the market for this article there were no new developments. Stocks in the hands of factory men are said to be light, and as jobbers are also carrying lighter stocks than usual, there is some probability that the late advance of 1c per lb will soon be followed by a further upward movement. There is a fair trade at the annexed prices: New York factory, 12¾@13c; Western do, 11¾@12½c; low grades, 6@9c.

COAL—Anthracite remains firm at the advanced prices recently established. Soft varieties are steady. Only a moderate amount of orders were placed. We repeat our quotations: Lehigh, $9.75@10.25; Lackawanna, range, $9.25; Lackawanna, other sizes, $8.75; Pennsylvania Cannel, $9.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50@8.00; Lick Run, $7.50; Brooks, $7.50; Rossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.00; Wilmington, $4.50@5.00; Barclay, $8.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were a shade higher, selling at $1.50. Tierces are steady. Other work and stock remain quiet: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.45@1.50; flour barrels, 48@53c; whisky barrels, $1.20@2.00; pork staves, 7@8c; do hoops, $15.00@19.00; do heads, $16.00@18.00; medium, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 4¼@5c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@9½c; pure, 8½@8¾c.

HAY—Was in moderate request for shipment. Timothy was easy, but not quotably lower, while prairie was firm. Quotations: Timothy, prime, $17.50@18.00; No. 1, $16.50@17.00; No. 2 do, $15.00; mixed, $13.00@13.50; prime upland prairie, $10.00@11.00; No. 1 do, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 or slough, $7.00@7.50. Loose on WAGON—Timothy, $12.00@18.00; prairie, $7.00@10.00.

HIDES—Were in moderate local demand and steady. Green city butchers', fe; green cured, light, 8½@9c; heavy do, 8¾c; part cured, 7@7½c; green calf, 15c; green kip, 9½@9¾c; veal kip, 11½c; dry flint, 18 @19c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, ₱ lb, 87½@40c.

HOPS—Brewers are buying for immediate use at 10 @20c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues moderate. Following are the quotations:

Iron	2½-10@3 2-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	4½ @5 rates
Plate-iron, common tank	4¾ @5¼ rates
Nail-rod iron	8½ @9c ₱ lb
Norway nail-rods	9 @10c ₱ lb
German plow steel	10 @11c ₱ lb
Cast plow steel	11 @12c ₱ lb
American cast steel	16 @18c ₱ lb
Chrome cast steel	18 @21c ₱ lb
English tool steel	20 @22c ₱ lb
English spring steel	9 @11 rates
American cast spring steel	12 @12 rates
Sweet tire, ₱ lb	8½ @9c ₱ lb

LEATHER—Continues quiet at unchanged and steady rates. We quote:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$	36@ 38
Country harness		33@ 35
Line city, ₱ lb		36@ 40
Kip, city, ₱ lb		60@ 90
Kip, veals		70@ 1.00
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft		26@ 28
Country upper		24@ 26
Collar, ₱ ft		15@ 20
Calf, city		1.15@ 1.50
Calf, country		1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard		30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged		27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole		33@ 37
"B. A." sole		29@ 30
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@ 1.35	
Kip	75@ 1.10	
Harness	40@ 45	
French calf, Jodot	85.00@75.00	
French calf, 24 to the lb	1.65@ 2.25	
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.30@ 1.50	

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There were no changes. Trade is light, though equal to expectations. Prices are quoted as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 4x1 20, $13.00; dy, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $23.00.

TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7¾@; bar, 8¼@9c; lead pipe, 8¼c; cut do, 8¾c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 35c; sheathing copper, 34c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 4c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 13 inches, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia, 8, 14c; 18, 12½c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 14@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@28, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 18c; 18, 19c; 19, 20c; 20, 22c; full bundle, 50 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were dull. It is generally believed that $3.65 rates is the bottom price for nails, and that a change to higher rates will occur as soon as trade is good enough to warrant it. Quotations: $3.65@3.75 for 8d and 9d do, $3.87½@4.00; 6d do, $4.12½

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

JONES OF KALAMAZOO.

It was an ancient Farmer Man
Who was stopped by one of three,
"By thy black mustache, and areole ring,
Now wherefore stoppest thou me?"
"Hull, Mr. Smith; hail, Mr. Smith,
What news of Kankakee?"

Then up and spake the Farmer Man:
"Mistaken ye mote be,
I am not Smith, nor have I kith
Nor kin in Kankakee,
But I till the soil in Kalamazoo
And my name is Jones—John P."

The Stranger Man apologized;
"I'm sorry that I did
Mistake you, sir, for my friend Smith,
Excuse me;" and he slid.

It was that ancient Farmer Man,
Who stopped by another of three;
"By thy blonde mustache and Alaska pin,
Now wherefore stoppest thou me?"
"Now welcome Jones, of Kalamazoo,
Dost thou remember me?

"Thou dost not? Not remember Brown?
Strange, strange; but I do thee,
For shalt thou quaff me till thou drain
A loving cup with me.
Some news would I of Kalamazoo
And our friends that thereat be.

"The bar-room's doors are open wide,
And we must go therein;
A health I claim! Come, give it a name,
Be whisky, beer, or gin."
And the Farmer hoar his fingers four
Its loyalty hoisted in.

And where was it that the Farmer Man
Did quaff the ruby wine;
The street, Was it not Dearborn street,
And the number—Eighty-nine?

It was the ancient Farmer Man,
Behold a carl full-drunk
Who at a table in the room
Had straightway sunk.

His hair was grizzled, his beard unshorn,
His eyes were red and bleer,
His whole appearance spoke him one
That drives the Texan steer,
And full well can grip the blacksnake whip,
A lusty bull-whacker.

And still he bleeruppsed and still he reeled
And muttered "Who is me?
For I have lost of dollars a host
Below'ning the pasteboards three;
Yea, this is the way them thieves did play
The sinful three-card monte."

And still he shuffled and chuckled ere:
"There's a Jack, a Seven, a Taree,
And spotting the Three, the Seven, the Jack,
Those numbers they plundered me,"
And under, and over, and under again
He threw the three-card monte.

But the gentle heart of the guileless Jones
Rebelled against the game;
But with a smile, "I will win his pile
And will not keep the same,
But will return with a lecture stern,
And put him thus to shame."

And lo! the merry bull-whacker,
A card did cavalierly spill,
And his unnerved fingers could not grasp
The Seven and Jack until
The pseudo Brown had marked the Three
Plain with his lead-pencil.

Then up and spake the gallant Jones,
"These bills I wager theo
That I can pick the Tray from out
The sundried pasteboards three."
And the Texan clown put his money down
And said, "Thou art meat for me."

Our end under he threw the cards,
Under and over and back;
Jones laid his finger on that one
Seared with a cross so black;
"Tis the Taree," he cried, with honest pride,
But lo! it was the Jack!

Then the ancient Farmer Man,
Who was stopped by a third of three;
"By thy long black beard and Collin's chain
Now wherefore stoppest thou me?"
"Hail to the Jones of Kalamazoo,
For it is the Jones I see.

"O, I have won a monster prize
In the Chartered Lotterie;
Come, partake, I recke,—
The ticket may'st thou see,—
Then I will guide thee safely home,
For sleerers bad there be.

"By heaven! it is a sorry sight
In a city so much sin,
Are there not sappers and sreerers ehe,
And thereto repers-in?
But here is The Store, thou farmer hoar;
Come, let us go within."

Then those who stood about the door,
Made way that they might go:
And patronized once-more-seven-three
Into the pseudo sale: "Lo!
Harry, that's biz! A sucker 'tis
Whom thou hast got in tow.
Rob in the tofts, I will share the spoils
At the merry game, Diablo."

It was the ancient Farmer Man
Who lured the deer within,
And Morris Martin fell on him,
And bunkoed him like sin.

At Kalamazoo a Farmer Man
May at this day be seen
Who talks of Sodom and Babylon
As one who has been there,
And frowns at the sight of his larkbine white
When they gambol on the green.

RESIDING AND THE HOSPITAL LOT.

Having that intelligence had reached Mr. A. G. Hesing upon his northern tour that gossip connected his name with the purchase of the Relivin hospital lot, a TRIBUNE reporter was dispatched last evening to interview Mr. Washington Hesing, at his residence, No. 307 Huron street.

A very few words brought out the fact that Mr. Hesing, Jr., had no faith whatever in the rumor against his father.

Reporter—Mr. Hesing I learn that your father is off upon a fishing-excursion.

Mr. W. Hesing—Yes, but not in the sense that the expression is often taken for. He is about going for home.

A DISPATCH.

Reporter—I understand you have received a dispatch from him to-day.

Mr. Hesing—Yes I will show it to you.

Reporter—Mr. Matthews says he received $5,000, I believe?

Mr. Hesing—Yes, that will be news to him. I heard that Mr. Matthews did not assert that positively. He says that Periolat says he and nobody else says that Mr. Hesing was to have that amount.

Reporter—Can you let me see the dispatch?

Mr. Hesing—Certainly. Here it is. That Mr. Petosky—is one that I never heard of before.

PETOSKY, Aug. 5.

I am from Mackinaw at 8 o'clock to-night, and will be home by Saturday. All well.

A. C. HESING.

Reporter—What do you think in regard to the hospital lot charges?

A. C. HESING.

Mr. Hesing—I do not know anything about the commissioners, but I think the attempt to do my father with it is entirely unfounded.

Reporter—Could you think of any special object in the story?

Mr. Hesing—I am inclined to think that it is simply

THE FAREWELL INTERNET.

And, of course, makes it a matter personal to me; but I think it is true, nevertheless.

Reporter—When did you say your father would be home?

Mr. Hesing—The dispatch says Saturday. I think he will make it hot for some of these men who have been here. Corruption is not one of his weaknesses. Certainly he will ferret the matter out to the bottom.

Reporter—Mr. Matthews seems to have no confidence in Mr. Hesing's participation in the matter.

Mr. Hesing—Yes, it seemed so, though what he said was hearsay. Who is Mr. Matthews? I have had no knowledge of him before.

Reporter—He is a real estate dealer, I believe. I mean he means what he says.

Mr. Hesing—Well, we shall know all about it in a day or two—at least so far as my father is concerned with the business. I have no idea that he has any connection with the business.

ANOTHER FABRICATION.

A Reporter of the Chicago Tribune:

I have to ask the favor to say that the alleged interview in the Chicago Times, in its issue of the 6th inst., as between me and a reporter of that paper, is wholly a fabrication, as I have never at any time since that paper had an existence held an interview with any reporter therefor.

My son informs me that a *Times* reporter called at my office in my absence, and conversed with him, but that the statements of the reporter are wholly unauthorized, and not at all such statements as were made. T. F. BALDWIN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1874.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.

One of the heaviest, if not the most extensive, robberies ever committed by a boy came to the surface yesterday, and its perpetration exceeds in adroitness and daring the operations of old and skillful thieves. Mr. P. Lichtenstadt, a pawnbroker doing a large business at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, had for seven months in his employ a youth 15 years old, named Samual Elzos, a son of a former Mayor's Constable. The boy was at all times willing and cheerful in doing his work about the place, and was fairly remunerated for his services. He was trusted implicitly by his employers, being allowed to handle valuable property and money, and entrusted with responsible commissions. He was never suspected of any wrong-doing, and it was not until he had left his employment and pawned articles were found to be missing that he was suspected of being the stealer. But he was an extremely reticent and cautious fellow, and for that reason his employer gave him particular attention regarding the business he was intrusted with.

He left Mr. Lichenstaed on the 19th ult., but at that time nothing was suspected. As has since been learned, he went to New York. Then a small diamond cross, left in pawn, was missing, and although a close search was made for it, it could not be found. The value placed upon it by the owner, less the amount advanced, was paid over by Mr. Lichtenstadt. Other parties came in afterward, with their tickets, and it was found that their articles also were missing. Mr. Lichtenstadt informed Officer Topping of the condition of affairs, and expressed his suspicions concerning young Elzos, who he firmly believed was the thief, and the only person who could possibly have taken the goods; for he kept all articles left in trust in two large and secure fire and burglar-proof safes.

Topping went quietly at work, and soon learned the whereabouts of Elzos, who had gone to New York immediately after he left Lichenstadt's employ. The boy returned yesterday, and Topping, learning of the fact, began to search for him. Mr. Elzos, the boy's father, believing his son innocent of the crime, assisted the officer in his endeavors to ferret out the lad, and last evening he was discovered sitting on a shed at the corner of Canal and Twelfth streets with some other boys. He was taken to the Madison Street Station, where he confessed the robbery, and stated that he had committed it at the instance of one Bleiwise, a tailor, who had been doing a small business at No. 200 West Randolph street, but had removed some time ago to the corner of Canal and Forquer streets, where young Elzos was found. The articles, valued in all at about $4,000, were stolen at different times, and consisted of the following: Two diamond pins, seven gold rings, eleven gold chains, one doubled-cased Howard gold watch valued at $250, one Appleton & Tracy gold watch valued at $150, one gold stem-winding watch valued at $130, five other gold watches, several ladies' gold enameled watches, one handkerchief ring, one double-cased silver watch, one gold locket, $50 worth of gold and silver coin, and other property. Of the articles stolen, Elzos pawned at Simpson & Co.'s, in New York, two diamond pins, a gold and a silver watch, seven gold rings, and a locket, the tickets representing the articles being found on his person. The youth buried in Bleiwise's yard a diamond pin, a watch, several rings, and some charms. These were found in the place designated.

Elzos also informed the officer that Bleiwise had left for San Francisco two weeks ago, after having taken the largest share of the stolen property from his youthful dupe, and it was learned from Bleiwise's family that he had left them in a very destitute condition. He is an old and hardened sinner, who at one time played the "wild man" in a side-show on West Randolph street, and is known to Officer Topping as a person of vicious and thieving propensities. Efforts are making for his capture, and Mr. Lichtenstadt will use every means that money will command to secure him. The pawnbroker has already paid the full stated value of several of the articles stolen by Elzos, and will make good all permanent losses. The property in New York will be paid for and delivered to the owners here on demand.

It is probable that the prisoner Elzos will be sent to the Reform School, and, if Bleiwise is captured, he will be used as a witness in his conviction. Several boys, whom Elzos associated with, have had a hand in the disposition of the goods, and it is likely they will be arrested.

ADA STREET CHURCH.

THE DANDY TRIAL.

The Committee to ascertain whether there was any ground for the preferring of charges against the Rev. W. C. Dandy, pastor of the Ada Street M. E. Church, by J. C. Garland, Secretary of the Trustees of the Society, resumed their examination of witnesses yesterday morning. Mr. Braidwood, Col. Moore, and Mr. Vasey were called for the defense. The giving of their testimony occupied the morning session. In the afternoon the arguments were made by Mr. Brouse for the prosecution, and Mr. Dandy for himself. The latter became excited, and shouted so loudly that his voice could be heard in every part of the Book Concern. He was very much exercised over the charges, saying it was a shame for any one to brand him as a liar and a dishonest man before the community without justification.

The Committee required only about ten minutes to make up their verdict, which was as follows:

The Committee took the charges under consideration and unanimously found each charge and every specification to be unsustained by evidence, and that there was no cause for action against Dr. Dandy.

The result made Mr. Ira Brown very angry, and he says "the end is not yet," threatening to take the charges to the annual Conference, and to do his best to get an injunction from the courts to restrain Dr. Dandy from preaching. He asserts that the Committee prejudged the case, and rejected testimony that they should have heard; in fact, that they were determined to acquit Dr. Dandy anyhow.

IRA BROWN'S TRIAL.

The examination of the charges against Ira Brown, of the Ada Street Methodist Church, was resumed last evening, Dr. Felton in the chair. The full committee were present, and the attendance of spectators was moderately large.

Dr. Briggs proposed to submit a statement of Ira Brown's financial relations with the church, showing the deficiencies and embarrassments resulting from his acts.

Mr. Brouse objected to this, on the ground that the defendant was not a party to the statement.

The Chair overruled the objection and admitted the statement.

The statement was read by Dr. Briggs, and the upshot of it was that Ira Brown had overstated to the amount of about $1,100 the church's indebtedness to him.

Mr. Harris was called as a witness, and testified that Ira Brown had promised to see him paid.

Thomas C. Garland, called by the defense in rebuttal of Dr. Dandy's testimony, denied having said that Brown never kept his promises.

Ira Brown testified that, if it could be shown that he had failed to account for any funds belonging to the church, or had made a mistake in his accounts, he would pay two dollars for every dollar he varied from an accurate statement.

This closed the testimony on both sides, and the Committee adjourned until this evening, when the arguments of counsel will be made.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Prof. Baldwin, who has been astounding believers in spiritualistic phenomena during the past week, with the revelations of the cabinet, gave his last performance last evening to a good house. Mr. Gardiner desires to clean and paint the house, and finds the remainder of the week the only available time for so doing, inasmuch as the theatre will be occupied for a fortnight. Mr. Baldwin consented to accept a sum of money in lieu of the two remaining nights. Among other things, Mr. Gardiner will put two bijou boxes beneath the existing proscenium boxes, which will be as richly ornamented as the others.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The Adelphi company are still drawing very large houses, and giving an excellent variety entertainment, helped along by the minstrels. The programme is a good one, and the audience invariably pleased.

GENERAL NEWS.

The range of temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, in the shade, at 7 a. m., 69 deg. Fahrenheit; 10 a. m., 74; 12 m., 75; 3 p. m., 72; 6 p. m., 70; and 8 p. m., 66.

The Hon. J. M. Brunswick, of Cincinnati, known among billiardists as "the Governor," will arrive in town next week for a fortnight's visit.

Reportorial virtue on the *Times*—To borrow money from a gambler and abuse him when he refuses to be bled any longer, and to buy pools on the White Stockings Wednesday, and then whitewash the cheating of the Mutuals.

Gen. J. C. Smith, of Galena, has received the appointment as General Agent for Illinois of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, with headquarters at Chicago.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes of the Board of County Commissioners are progressing slowly in the work of examining the Town-Assessor's books, and hope to have their report in readiness for the meeting of the Board to-morrow afternoon, so as to be able to forward the books in time for the meeting of the State Board at Springfield, Tuesday.

The Nicolson has been laid on West Van Buren street, between Ashland avenue and Paulins street, and the cars have resumed their trips to Hoyne street.

The question around the *Times* office yesterday was how much the man who reported the base ball game Wednesday got for keeping quiet on the fraud of the Mutuals. He was dumb to all entreaties to divide

A prize, a gold watch, is now being contested at the North Side Fair, at Turner Hall. The candidates are A. Ragor, owner of North and West Side 'bus-lines, on one side, and M. W. Squires, Superintendent of the North Side City Railway, on the other. On Saturday the prize will be awarded to the candidate who shall have received the most votes.

They say that the reason why wheat advanced so rapidly Wednesday afternoon, was that Jack's spirits rose on Jake's whisky.

Does Mr. Storey know how much the man on his local force, who tried to excuse the conduct of the Mutuals in selling their last game with the Whites, got for his work?

The ladies of the Society of the Good Samaritans desire a building suitable for a "Woman's Shelter." Persons owning a store or convenient building east of Chicago River, south of the North Branch, to Adams street, who would give it at a moderate rent, would oblige by addressing Cynthia Leonard, 508 Fulton street.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 177 North Clark street, a building owned by Mrs. Maloom. The first floor was occupied by Louis Kantrowitz as a tailor shop. Loss, $1,000; insurance, $600, in the Mechanics', of Milwaukee. Henry Hirschman, a glazier, used the basement. His loss is $300, fully covered by insurance. The structure was damaged to the extent of $200. There is no insurance on the building.

The *Times* yesterday gave a bogus interview with T. F. Baldwin; an account of the base ball match which suppressed the great feature of the affair; and some Cincinnati freight-rates which were antiquated two months ago.

A lawyer and an insurance adjuster had a little argument yesterday. The adjuster called the lawyer a liar, and the lawyer knocked the adjuster down, giving him a black eye in the operation. The eye was visible around the Chamber of Commerce building yesterday, but was ascribed by its proprietor to running against a door-knob in the dark.

Was it the persuasive language of the Manager of the Mutual nine, or money bet on the Whites Wednesday morning, that kept the *Times* from mentioning the base ball rascality day before yesterday?

A meeting to organize a procession of the different Catholic societies in the city, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was held last evening in the Roman Catholic Temperance Society Hall, on Huron street, near Clark. Representatives of about a dozen different societies were present. Mr. John H. Donlin was elected Chairman, and Mr. Joseph Skerritt, of the Young Men's Temperance Association, Secretary. A committee of one from each society present was appointed for the purpose of electing a Grand Marshal, and to draw up a line of march. Mr. T. J. Kelley, of Emerald Branch, No. 7, was elected Grand Marshal, and the line of march was drawn up as follows: The headquarters will be on Ohio street, right resting on LaSalle, west front; thence north on LaSalle to Chicago avenue; west on Chicago avenue to Market street; north on Market to Division; west on Division to Sedgwick; north on Sedgwick to North avenue; east to Franklin, and south on Franklin to the church. Each of the different societies is entitled to an aid to the Grand Marshal. The following gentlemen were appointed by the societies present: George A. Zingable, Nicholas Wagner, Henry Wieland, Patrick Murphy, and John McAsay. On motion of Mr. Doyle the different societies not represented were invited to participate in the procession, and were requested to report to the Grand Marshal at the headquarters Sunday, the day of the procession, at 3 p. m. Considerable anxiety was manifested as to which society should take the lead, but on motion of Mr. Sullivan the matter was left to the Grand Marshal.

The Hon. John M. Southworth, one of the Penitentiary Commissioners, accidentally fell in with a THIBUNE reporter last evening. He was non-committal as to the causes leading to the recent removal of Warden Wham, and generally disinclined to talk about prison affairs. He said the removal of Wham was without the knowledge of Gov. Beveridge, but intimated that the causes were numerous, and entirely sufficient. He refused to give any reason for Wham's removal, because there was no public necessity, but confessed that a fight between Wham and the Board of Commissioners had been going on for some time. During the day he stated to a friend that the removal of Wham had no political significance whatever, which is a strange story in view of the fact that Wham was appointed Warden at the instance of Gen. Logan, and that it is politically impossible for Logan and Beveridge to both occupy the same seat in the United States Senate.

The demoralized condition of the *Times* yesterday was generally attributed to the wealth acquired by the local men as a consideration for keeping quiet about the Mutuals. To-morrow, however, they may return part of the money, and blackguard the losing nine.

ADMIRABLE CHEEK.

"How do you do, Mr. Fish?" was the greeting a bunko roper gave a Granger, a few evenings ago, on Madison street.

"The devil you say; my name ain't Fish."

"Oh, you're joking; you're from up around Big Bend, Wisconsin."

"No such a thing! I believe you're a swindler."

"Well, I know you are, and for two cents I'd call an officer and have you arrested."

"Heavens! that's cheek."

"See here, Fish, or what's-your-name, I'm no fool for you to beat."

Just after the above remark a patrolman came along, and stepped up to inquire the cause of the loud talk, and the Granger wanted the other arrested, when the latter broke out—

"Officer, this man has been trying to swindle me, and I think he ought to be arrested." This in the most childish and bland manner.

The astonished Granger was nonplussed at the effrontery of the bunko-roper, for such he was evidently, and expressed disgust, slightly tinged with fear, when the officer, undecided as to who was the honest and who the dishonest man, told them both to walk off, an act which they did with much satisfaction, and went in opposite directions.

COSMOPOLITAN LODGE PICNIC.

The annual picnic of Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, occurred yesterday at Sharpsnooters' Park. The attendance numbered about 600, and all present apparently enjoyed themselves hugely. Dancing was kept up with zeal and spirit all day, Nevins & Dean furnishing excellent music. The base-ball contest between Cosmopolitan No. 6 and Excelsior No. 3 was won by the former, the score being 23 to 7.

Miss Belle Simpson, in the ladies' foot-race, carried off the silver cup. The gold-mounted whip, for the best turn-out to the park, was awarded to Mr. J. G. Bamlack. The judges consisted of three ladies: Mrs. James J. Healy, Mrs. George Andrews, and Mrs. Martin Best. The prize for leaping was won by Mr. Malcom Leith.

During the day a stranger somewhat under the influence of liquor joined the party, and made his way to the ten-pin alley, where he lay down and fell asleep. When he recovered his senses he found himself minus $340. Detective Flinn, with officers Flanigan, Owens, and Barry, were on the grounds, and were speedily put in possession of a few facts. Using their brains and experience they succeeded in arresting a boy who gave his name as Michael Daly, 14 years of age, and also a man who was supposed to be an accomplice. The full amount was found on the lad, and the officers conveyed him to the city; he will be brought before Justice Scully this morning.

Outside of this little matter everything passed off quietly, and the picnic reflects the highest credit on the officers and members of Cosmopolitan Lodge.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Nally was tried for an assault with a knife upon Gustav Faber, found guilty of an assault to injure, and fined $25 and costs.

The motion for a new trial in the Dr. Earll case will be argued this morning, as by some misunderstanding Judge Farwell did not put in an appearance yesterday.

James Doyle and Thomas Shea were tried for the larceny of car brasses from the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, found guilty, and sent to the House of Correction for one year each.

James Murphy pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch from Gotlieb Bapst, and was sent for one year to the Penitentiary.

Hugh Burnett was tried for the larceny of clothing from Thomas Bulger and acquitted.

ANDERSON.

The forfeiture of the bail of Aaron Anderson, the alleged incendiary, was set aside by Judge Gary, yesterday, at the solicitation of Leonard Swett, Esq., who showed the Court that the non-appearance of Anderson Wednesday was owing to his (Swett's) fault, he not knowing that the case was the only one set for trial. He said he had been engaged as counsel only the night before, and did not pay any attention to the time the case was to come up, being engaged in preparing an affidavit for a continuance.

The State's Attorney remarked that if it was a blunder of Mr. Swett's, and he did not try to take any advantage of it, he had no objection to setting aside the forfeit.

Whereupon the Court ordered that it be set aside.

Mr. Swett then presented the affidavit, the chief point of which was that time was needed to get witnesses.

It was considered sufficient, and the case went over until the next term.

THE POLICE COURTS.

John Peters was arrested when burglariously entering the house of Louis Seipp, at the corner of Schiller and Wells streets, Wednesday night. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Kaufmann, who postponed his examination till the 14th inst., and held Peters for his appearance on that day in $300 bonds.

Charles Murphy was arraigned before Justice Kaufmann yesterday, charged with the larceny of a watch and a small amount of currency from the house of Catherine Weaver, No. 261 West Sixteenth street, Wednesday afternoon. His hearing was continued till this morning, and he was held in $200 bonds.

Wednesday afternoon Joseph Pierce, having nothing to do, sought to amuse himself by throwing stones at ladies on West Sixteenth street. He was arrested, and yesterday morning Justice Scully fined him $50 and sent him to the Bridewell for sixty days.

Henry Patterson was charged yesterday before Justice Kaufmann with stealing $75 from the store of Matthew Korsora, No. 570 Centre avenue. There was no one in the store, so he was free to help himself. He was sent to the Criminal Court under $600.

Richard Houlihan was brought before Justice Boyden yesterday morning to answer to the charge of robbing a man named Peter Kline of $240, Wednesday evening, at the Massasoit House. Kline hails from Newton County, Ind. As the prisoner could give no satisfactory account for taking the money, he was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $800 bonds.

Detective Flynn went to 163 West Lake street Wednesday afternoon to arrest a notorious thief. As Flynn went in the front door, the thief went out of the back door and escaped. Flynn searched the premises, and found a lot of stolen goods. He caused the arrest of all the inmates, six in number,—three men and three women,—and they were fined $5 each yesterday at the West Side Police Court.

James Brosman is a vagabond, and was yesterday sent to the Bridewell by Justice Boyden for ninety days as a vagrant. He was formerly a Catholic priest, but his licentious and dissolute habits caused his expulsion from the Church. He was arrested Wednesday as a vagrant. He has been going from house to house representing himself as still in the Church, and yet a priest, and was collecting money for charitable purposes. He was detected in his swindling and brought in. He has also been guilty of grossly insulting several ladies under the garb of his pretended calling.

February last a German gentleman, whose office is in the *Staats-Zeitung* Building, had his horse, buggy, and harness stolen from him while it was hitched in front of a store on Clark street, into which he had gone for the purpose of making some purchases. Detective Hinkleman has had the case in hand, and having ascertained that a man by the name of Daniel F. Buckley was the thief, Wednesday last he arrested him at No. 973 South Clark street, and lodged him in the Harrison Street Station. Buckley, after taking the rig, had the buggy newly painted, and disposed of it to Wade Abbott; the horse he left with a horse-dealer named Briggs, at No. 789 State street. The harness was found in the premises where the fellow was arrested. At the same place another buggy was found, which has been identified as stolen on the night of the 14th of July, during the fire. Yesterday Buckley was brought before Justice Boyden for examination, and a continuance was granted till to-morrow, the prisoner being held under $800 bonds. He was unable to procure bail, but owing to the fact that he received a broken arm in a row at St. George's picnic last week he was furnished with quarters at the Armory Station instead of the County Jail.

During the fire of the 14th of last month, a fellow named William Gubbins drove his horse and wagon in front of a dry goods store and loaded therein fourteen pieces of cloth. The proprietors of the house noticed the act, but supposed the man was employed to assist in the removing of their stock, and paid no further attention to him. Their loss was afterwards discovered, and Tuesday last, Gubbins was seen and recognized as the party who had driven off with the goods on the day in question. He was arrested, and Wednesday, upon being brought before Justice Boyden for examination, no one appearing against him, he was discharged for the want of prosecution. On going to the Central Station for his horse and wagon, he was rearrested on a warrant and incarcerated over night. Yesterday he was again brought before the South Side Police Court, and the prosecuting witnesses not being present, the case was continued till to-morrow. The prisoner was held under $2,000 bonds for his appearance.

A BIGAMOUS BEAUTY.

For the past few days Justice DeWolf has been trying an interesting bigamy case, and it will be resumed this afternoon at 1 o'clock. This suit grows out of the following facts: November, 1843, Frank Wacha wedded in Bohemia Catherine Micksch, and resided with her in the old country up to the year 1854, when they immigrated to the United States and located at Chicago. Here they resided till 1861, when they removed to St. Louis. Six months after arriving there his wife, becoming wearied of her husband, deserted him, and ran away, as his complaint alleges, with $500 of his hard-earned savings. Some time thereafter he discovered his truant wife living in Chicago with a man named John Zichlar, on Taylor street, and she has so continued to live with Zichlar up to the present time. Wacha has learned that his wife and Zichlar were united in the bonds of wedlock without her having first obtained a divorce from him. Mrs. Wacha still persists in living with Zichlar, and positively refuses to have aught to do with her former husband. Thereupon he causes their arrest on the charge of bigamy.

On the other hand, the woman sets forth that in the month of September, 1871, she obtained a divorce from her husband in the Superior Court, and that the Great Fire destroyed the records thereof. She was informed by her attorney in the divorce suit that the decree was entered, and, consequently, the following November, she was married to her present husband, Zichlar. The prosecution produced in court during the trial yesterday a certificate from Maj. Stevenson, Clerk of the Superior Court, certifying to the following order having been entered in the divorce suit of Wacha vs. Wacha, July 7, 1874: "This day it is ordered by the Court, the Hon. S. M. Moore presiding, that this suit be, and the same is, hereby dismissed out of this Court for want of prosecution." The marriage certificate given them by the Clerk of the County Court shows that John Zichlar was married to Catherine Wacha by Justice Scully Nov. 22, 1871. This order of the Superior Court made the case look blue for the defense, but they, in case it is decided there was no decree of divorce, claim that the first marriage of the woman in Bohemia was an illegal one, owing to some technicality in the laws of that country, and also claim, in case all other points of defense fail, that a separation of now some thirteen years divorces Wacha and his wife, and she is at liberty to marry whom she pleases. Justice DeWolf heard the arguments in the case yesterday, and has taken the matter under advisement, and will give his decision to-day at the hour above mentioned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A police officer of Elgin came to Chicago after Nick Maher, who is charged with having stolen $40 from a citizen of that pretty town. Mr. Maher was captured in the North Side Turner Hall, and was taken to Elgin Wednesday.

Fritz Leblin was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Hamilton, for alleged cruelty to a horse, which he had been driving while the poor beast was covered with sores and bruises from the harness.

The noise made by some one tampering with the doors awakened Mr. and Mrs. Walters Saturday night, but an investigation of the premises revealed no person. On the same night the residence of Mr. J. Biggs was entered by burglars, and, although they had gathered some articles together, they were alarmed by Mrs. Biggs calling for help, and left hastily. In the same block, on the same night, the house of Dr. Fahenstock was entered, and the burglars carried off a gold watch and $30 in cash.

Ignatz Iser is a Bohemian, and a year or so ago he left his native mountains and went to wicked Berlin, where he fell in with a pretty, buxom German girl named Johanna Klatt. She was 26 years old, and from Dantzic. Ignatz experienced love at first sight, and took Johanna on the free-love, the marriage ceremony being dispensed with. The golden shores of America was sought, and Chicago chosen as a home by the couple. Three short weeks ago they arrived here, and took up their abode in a small cottage at No. 52 Ontario street. The neighbors say that Ignatz turned cold and apathetic toward his Dulcinea, and latterly abused her. At any rate, Johanna quitted his abode yesterday, and he was in the strongest Bohemian, that she took $400 of his wealth with her, and departed with a Dane, one Rassmussen. The flying pair were traced to the Michigan Central depot and Detroit, and Ignatz is left to mourn the fickleness of woman in general and Johanna in particular. The neighbors gossip that Ignatz asked Johanna to black his boots, wash his feet, and do similar unreasonable services. Therefore they say: "Served him right."

THE CITY-HALL.

The receipts in the different offices were as follows: Tax-Collector's office, $14,009; licenses, $2,000; water, $1,825.67.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys will meet in the City-Clerk's office at 2:30 p. m. Saturday. The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds will meet at 3:30 Friday afternoon. The Special Committee, of which Ald. Stone is Chairman, and the Committee on Fire and Water, will meet at 2:30 p. m. Saturday, to consider references on the fire-ordinance.

On and after to-day the West Division pound, which was formerly located at No. 238 Carroll street, will be located at the corner of Ashland avenue and Polk street.

Mr. Dewitt C. Cregier, the Chief Engineer of the Water-Works, yesterday celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of his connection with the Water-Department of the City of Chicago. Twenty-one years ago he commenced the erection of an engine on the present site of the Water-Works. He is entitled to the congratulations of the public as well as those of his numerous friends.

The pay-rolls of the Police-Department for the month of July footed up $49,282.50; that of the Fire-Department, $27,057.46.

The Board of Public Works advertise this morning for proposals for building 44,000 feet of brick sewers, and for laying 27,000 feet of pipe sewers.

The Mayor has at last put his thumb down on the "pretty-waiter-girl concert-saloon" business in this city, as the following order issued by Supt. Rehm will show:

General Order No. 21.

Upon receipt of this order Captains will cause all proprietors of pretty-waiter-girl saloons in their respective precincts to be notified that if they continue to run their saloons with female labor after the 10th day of August inst., that their licenses will be revoked by His Honor H. D. Colvin, Mayor.

JACOB REHM, General Superintendent.

Prince, that relic of the old Police-Department, has caught Granny Reno's disease. He yesterday bounced a *Times* reporter for what he considered a flagrant violation of the rights of the Secretary of the Board of Police. Reno was a spectator of the whole proceeding, and looked upon Prince with a smile that betokened her extreme satisfaction. She did not happen to have her stogy boots on or she would have assisted.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met as usual yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Klokke in the chair. President Sheridan is still unable to appear. Several firemen were on trial for trivial offenses committed during the past week. The Board opened and examined bids for engines, and communications from manufacturers asking that a test trial be held at as early a date as practicable.

It is confidently asserted by a prominent Alderman who knows what he is talking about, that the County Commissioners will annul the contract made between that body and the Common Council during Mr. Medill's administration, and will erect a building on the Court-House Square exclusively for their own use. He also asserts that if the Board of Education will give up the High-School lot on Monroe and Madison streets, the citizens of the West Division will donate the rest of the block west to Halsted street for the purpose of erecting on it a new City-Hall. The whole matter will be laid before the Council at their next meeting.

Commissioner Ayars yesterday asked Mrs. Reno what she knew about honesty. The question so completely took her by surprise that she did not even have a chance to get mad about it.

The monthly report of the Fire-Marshal shows that in the Fire-Department there are 11,420 feet of rubber hose, of which 5,830 feet are carbolized, 2,740 feet are carbolic, 890 feet star, and the balance in various brands; 9,300 feet are pronounced No. 1, 1,070 feet No. 2, and 550 feet No. 3. There are also 3,000 feet of leather hose and 1,000 feet of linen hose. Only seventeen lengths burst during the month, and 3,200 feet were burnt at the fire of July 14.

The Mayor yesterday offered the position of Corporation-Counsel to Mr. Sidney Smith, but that gentleman declined to exchange a profitable practice for the discomforts of a disagreeable office.

Owing to the absence of so many of the Aldermen, every one around the City-Hall was in good humor all day. The Mayor seemed pleasanter and more affable than he has been for many days. He claims that he has not yet made any selection as to who he will appoint Corporation-Counsel. He says he shall procure the best man he can get for the salary, but where to find his man he does not know. He is thoroughly convinced that the waiter-girl saloons are an abominable nuisance, and must and shall be abolished. His reasons for not interfering with them before were, that he disliked to discriminate in the subject of labor; but as he had lately become thoroughly convinced of their low character he would abolish every one of them. He instanced a case of a saloon-keeper, whose license he had revoked a week ago, and who yesterday came to him for a license to carry on his saloon without the waiter-girls.

REMOVING THE SHANTIES.

The opinion of the Corporation-Counsel having been asked by the Board of Public Works in regard to the removal of buildings standing within the fire-limits in violation of law, Mr. B. M. Munn returned the following opinion to the Board:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your communication just received, in regard to the removal of the buildings standing within the fire-limits in violation of law, I will say, as you have given the owners and occupants due notice to remove them within fifteen days, as soon as the time expires I would prosecute the offenders, under Sec. 7, Chap. 11, Revised Ordinances, which provides for a fine of $25 for every twenty-four hours while the violation continues. If this course is not effective, the more summary process is to abate the buildings as nuisances. It is one of the provisions of the City Charter that the Common Council may define and declare what shall be deemed nuisances, and such buildings have been so defined in Sec. 8 of the said chapter. Respectfully yours,

E. M. MUNN, Assistant Corporation-Counsel.

The Commissioners had their Constables at work yesterday ferreting out the owners of the shanties within the old fire-limits. About forty of these were listed in time to have warrants for them made out this morning. Then, while the work of the law is going on among the found, the others will be searched for.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Board of Trustees met Monday night, present Messrs. Gorton, Schultz, Loewenthal, Maurer, Greenum, and Mason.

The Committee appointed to assess delinquent lots on Vincennes road reported the cost of laying walks would be $650. The report was accepted.

The Finance Committee was given further time to raise means to meet current expenses.

A petition was read asking the Board to put in good condition the railroad well on Oak street. It was referred to the Committee with power to act.

Various small bills were approved, and ordered paid.

A petition was presented asking the Board to call an election to vote on the improvement of the Vincennes road. It was adopted and the election ordered.

The Clerk was ordered to serve notices on all saloon-keepers failing to take out licenses that the law would be enforced at once.

GLENCOE.

On the 1st of August, the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, quite a number of colored people assembled at Glencoe to hold a picnic. They comprised the colored residents of Evanston and vicinity, with some from Chicago. It was a very respectable gathering in numbers and in appearance. They held their meeting in a beautiful little cluster of trees, by the side of a clearing close upon the lake-shore. They entertained themselves as usual with swinging, ball-playing, and croquet, after partaking bountifully of cake, ice-cream, and lemonade. Mr. Z. Eastman, who is well known in connection with the Abolition movement, and understands a First of August celebration, and who is stopping for a few days at Glencoe, happened to come along at the right time, and gave them an off-hand talk of half an hour on emancipation in the West Indies, and also in the United States, and the history of the colored race in America. This was well received, the audience giving him a vote of thanks, and also complimenting the speech, as they said, with several appropriate songs. This picnic was gotten up principally under the direction of Richard Day, Wallace Coleman, and Alfred Mitchell, colored citizens of Evanston.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

LIABILITY OF LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Judge Blodgett decided a demurrer to the replication in the case of Bigelow against the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, which virtually disposed of the case, and decided a vexed question as to the power of insurance companies to limit their liability in cases of suicide of their policy-holders. H. W. Bigelow, it will be remembered, committed suicide about a year ago by shooting himself with a revolver. His widow brought suit on a policy of insurance he had in the defendant's Company. The defendant pleaded that the insured shot himself with intent to destroy his life. The plaintiff replied that the deceased was insane at the time, and to this replication the Company demurred. There was a clause in the policy to the effect that the Company should not be liable if the insured died by suicide, sane or insane, and on this question the matter turned, namely, whether this was a sufficient answer to the replication.

Judge Blodgett remarked that there was no case except a late one in Wisconsin that could be considered as an authority in the present instance, and even in the Wisconsin case the policy was not exactly similar in its terms. It was, no doubt, within the power of a life-insurance company to limit its liability to

SPORTING NEWS.

Third Day's Races at the Buffalo Driving-Park.

A Few Remarks on the Mutual Swindle of Wednesday.

Games Played by the American Clubs in London Yesterday.

Cricket at the Twenty-third Street Ball Grounds To-Day.

THE TURF.

THIRD DAY OF THE BUFFALO RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The races at the Buffalo Driving Park were favored with fine weather and a large attendance to-day. Usually the third day is the least attractive to the general public, and the number of people present is considerably smaller than on either the second or last days. To some extent this fact held good yesterday, though between 8,000 and 10,000 spectators were on the grounds. The races, however, or one of them, at least, were of greater interest, in some respects, than any we have yet had during the meeting. In the 2:26 race a large amount of money was staked on Fred Hooper, the favorite. He only got one heat out of five, however, when an urgent demand was made upon the judges to displace his driver, who, it was claimed, was not driving the horse to win the race. Another man was then put in, and Hooper took the next two heats, winning first and fourth money.

THE FIRST RACE

was for horses that have never beaten 2:38, a purse of $3,000 being offered. Sixteen entries were made, but only fourteen horses started, Smuggler and Mollie being drawn. Bells, a fine-looking mare, was a strong favorite in the pools, Magnolia selling second, and Kitty Cook third. Considerable trouble was had in giving so large a field of horses a fair start, but otherwise the races were trotted in good shape. Kitty Cook unexpectedly took the first heat away from Magnolia by two lengths, but the next three heats were won by Magnolia, who did some fine trotting with Kitty Cook, Frank Wood, Membrino Kate, and Bella. The roan gelding, George Judd, of Chicago, showed ability to do effective trotting in the second heat, when he accompanied the leaders all around the course and came in a good third. Below is the

SUMMARY.

Buffalo Driving Park, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1874.—No. 5 purse, $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:38; mile-heats, three in five, in harness; $1,500 to the first horse; $750 to the second; $450 to the third; and $300 to the fourth.

Abner Rush, g. g. Magnolia	2	1	1
D. Jenkins, b. m. Kitty Cook	1	2	6 12
William E. Weeds, b. g. Frank Wood	4	4	3 2
William L. Simmons, b. m. Bella	8	8	2 13
J. M. Nye, g. m. Membrino Kate	3	12	5 5
Patterson, b. m. Bell Brandell	5	10	2
Edward March, r. g. George Judd	11	3	8 6
Hayes Bros., b. m. Lady Hayes	5	7	11 8
J. Woodruff, g. g. Royal George	9	6	5 8
A. M. Wilson, b. m. Frank	6	13	12 7
J. D. Benton, br. g. J. D. Benton	10	14	7 4
A. DeGraf, s. g. Tearaway	13	11	13 9
S. F. Twitchell, b. m. Kitty	14	9	8 11
G. E. Moses, br. g. H. C. Hill	12	10	14 dr
H. S. Russell, b. g. Smuggler	15	15	4 r. o.
John H. Randall, g. m. Mollie			dr

Time—	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:12½	2:39½
Second heat	37¼	1:14	2:37
Third heat	37¼	1:13	2:38¼
Fourth heat	37¼	1:14	2:38¼

Magnolia was bred in Orange County, N. Y., by T. Wells, and is now 8 years old. He was sired by Magnolia, out of a Star mare. Although he trotted in the Buffalo races last season he made no record until the recent races in Erie, where he was the winner in the 2:40 and 2:50 classes, trotting a mile in 2:32½. In one of the races at Cleveland he knocked several seconds off this time, making a record of 2:26¼. Magnolia is a gray gelding, 15 hands 2 inches in height, and is as game a trotter as can be found on the American turf. He is owned by Kimberly & Karnes, of Sharon, Pa., who recently paid $4,400 for him.

THE SECOND RACE

was for horses that have never beaten 2:25, for a purse of $7,500. There were eight horses entered, and all of them started. Fred Hooper was the favorite against the field, selling in some pools at $100 to $75. His friends were disposed to be enthusiastic, and ventured to predict that he would show unusual speed. The first heat, however, showed him to a disadvantage; he broke badly, both on the back and home stretches, coming in second, after Joker and barely ahead of Young. The latter horse was driven by Dan Mace, who handled him with prudence and skill. Young took the second heat easily away from Hooper, but was beaten by the latter in the third by half a length. The fourth heat witnessed a close contest between Hooper, Young, and Tanner Boy, with the two former at the score, neck and neck, the favorite galloping. The judges declared the heat a dead, much to the disgust of Hooper's driver, who thought his horse entitled to it. The fifth heat was won by Young, Hooper breaking badly on the last quarter. It was at this stage of the race that the bakers of Hooper appealed to the judges for

A CHANGE OF DRIVERS.

One gentleman from New York, named Wise, said that he represented $25,000 staked on the horse, and that he was confident that his favorite was capable of winning the race if properly driven. The judges thereupon displaced the driver, Fred Haight, and put Orrin Hickox in his place. The Spectators signified their approval by loud and continued applause. Haight claimed that he had done the best that could have been done with the horse, and asserted his ability to win the race if the judges would let him alone. Hickox drove Hooper to win in both of the next heats. In the sixth heat he was four lengths behind at the half, but, putting on a splendid spurt, he closed up the gap and passed Young near the third quarter, coming under the wire three lengths ahead, and trotting easily. Grace and Tanner Boy were both shut out after the fifth heat, not having taken one out of the five. The seventh and last heat was the most exciting of the day. Hooper and Joker left Young behind at the start, and trotted head to head to the third quarter. There Hooper got ahead half a length, but left his feet for an instant, and Joker was again by his side. Both horses came down the home-stretch under the whip. Hooper's driver kept him down splendidly, and brought him under the wire half a length ahead, with Joker running. Young was two lengths behind. Hooper took first and fourth money.

SUMMARY.—Buffalo Driving Park, Aug. 6, 1874.—No. 7 purse, $7,500; $3,500 to the first horse; $2,500 to the second; $1,250 to the third; $750 to the fourth; for horses that have never beaten 2:26; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

Capt. Pridgeon, b. g. Fred Hooper	2	1	0	2	1	1
T. Oliver, ch. g. Thos. L. Young	3	1	2	0	1	3
James Dongery, Jr., b. g. Joker	1	5	3	5	3	2
A. M. Wilson, g. m. Grace	5	3	5	4	5	r. o.
William E. Weed, g. g. Tanner Boy	4	2	4	3	4	r. o.
J. F. Marrow, g. g. Royal John	6	6	dr.			

Time—	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:12½	2:35
Second heat	37½	1:13½	2:35½
Third heat	37¼	1:13	2:36½
Fourth—Dead heat	35½	1:11½	2:34½
Fifth heat	36½	1:13	2:36½
Sixth heat	35	1:11½	2:39
Seven h heat	38	1:15½	2:34½

Fred. Hooper is 8 years old, and is owned by Messrs. Pridgeon and DeMass, of Detroit. He was bred in Canada, sired by True George, a son of Toronto Chief, and dammed by a thoroughbred mare. He made his first record two years ago at Barry, Can., trotting a mile in 2:29.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The first race is for the 2:31 class; purse $4,000; $2,000 to the first; $1,000 to the second; $600 to the third; and $400 to the fourth. There are eleven entries. Kansas Chief is the favorite, selling at $50 for first choice, Fleety Goldust $15 for second choice, Lady Star for $10, and the field for $15.

The second race is for horses that have never beaten 2:20, for a purse of $7,500, divided as follows: $3,500 to the first, $2,000 to the second, $1,250 to the third, and $750 to the fourth. The horses entered are Red Cloud, Camors, Sensation, Nettie, St. James, and Henri Gloster, Red Cloud is a strong favorite in the pools, Gloster second, and Nettie third. A good race is anticipated if the weather is favorable. Goldsmith Maid will trot against time, accompanied by a running mate. A slight fall of rain visited us to-night.

RACES AT BUCYRUS, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUCYRUS, O., Aug. 6.—The races closed to-day. The attendance was better than yesterday, although not what was expected. The first race was a double team trot for a purse of $50. Two started—Rowe's bays and Humphrey's bays. Rowe's won in three straight heats, in 3:10; 3:20; and 3:14½.

The second was a running race for a purse of $1,000, half-mile heats, best two in three. Two started—Skipper Ann, and Billy Boston; won in two straight heats by the latter, in 56½ and 55¼.

In the three-minute race, for a purse of $100, two started—Lady Barber and Sue; won in three straight heats by Sue; time, 2:45; 2:47; 2:50.

In the sweepsteeks trot, for a purse of $350, the following started: Mohawk, Jackson, Lady Garfield, Tom Hunter, and Lady Barnes; won by the latter in three straight heats. Time, 2:41¾; 2:36, and 2:35½. Tom Hunter was drawn after the second heat on account of lameness.

BASE BALL.

THE MUTUAL-WHITE STOCKING GAME.

THE TRIBUNE'S exposure of the fraudulent game of base ball played between the Mutuals and White Stockings, Wednesday afternoon, has been generally commended by everybody except those who were cognizant of the steal and who profited by their knowledge. The number of these people, however, is comparatively small, and is composed mainly of gamblers and sharpers, whose likes and dislikes are matters of no earthly consequence to the respectable portion of the community, and of the reporters of the Chicago *Times*. There is a satisfaction in knowing that their gains in this particular instance were so small as to be scarcely worth mentioning, but it was their own fault that they were not larger. In the language of the street, the members of the ring "gave themselves away" by their over-confident betting in the pools. So transparent was the fraud that only the veriest greenhorns were taken in by it, and they lost but little money, the odds offered on the White Stockings being so great that the bets on the New York club amounted to nothing in comparison. The steal was managed in such a bungling manner as to be patent to every person of ordinary common sense; but it seems that the Mutuals did not expect to find any such persons in Chicago. Like all New Yorkers, they believe that there is nothing worthy of consideration beyond the confines of Manhattan Island, and they treat as Western people as if we were a community of idiots, of whom any advantage may be taken without danger of discovery. They were somewhat mistaken in their last venture, however, and now that their rascality has been exposed they loudly assert their innocence, knowing full well that in the city where they came from it is an unpardonable sin to fail in any dishonest scheme.

A reporter had a conversation with Mr. Gassette about the game, yesterday afternoon, and he expressed himself as being satisfied that it was fairly played from beginning to end. Mr. Gassette is a great mathematician, and whenever he wants to prove anything he resorts to figures. He was compelled to call in the aid of figures yesterday, but, inasmuch as he was not present at the game, and knows nothing about it except from hearsay, his deductions about safe hits, fielding errors, and the like, are entitled to but little consideration. He conveniently forgets the force of THE TRIBUNE'S argument relative to the umpirings which were made by the Mutuals at critical periods, and bases his judgment on the record, but the record does not satisfy those who witnessed the game. They know better than Mr. Gassette that, though the Mutuals' errors in the field were comparatively few, they were nevertheless sufficient and numerous to lose the game, and were made in such a manner that the object of them could not be mistaken. The throwing of the game Wednesday will work an injury to base ball in Chicago that will be a serious if not a fatal one. It has long been surmised here that games were lost purposely on many occasions, but never until Wednesday were we shown beyond peradventure how such a result could be accomplished. It is to be feared that professional playing will henceforward be looked upon, in this city, like any other species of gambling. At all events, the Mutuals should be rebuked by a general failure to attend their next game.

We do not vouch for the entire truth of the following letter, but the writer speaks as if he was acquainted with the interior workings of the Mutual and other clubs:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Three outsiders make it a business to travel with the Mutual Club. Nelson has an interest with two of them. Higham has an interest with one, and I think two, of the parties. Nelson, Higham, and Hatfield, I know, have men to travel with them. I was aware of this last April, while in New York, as Nelson united a prominent Eckford man to share side bets, Ac-to Mathews, he probably has been roped in with the others. Not a single season during the past five years but what the Mutual and the Atlantic Clubs have had members who share side bets with gamblers who travel with them.

CHELSEA.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

THE BASE-BALL TOURISTS.

The London *Telegraph* of July 21 contains the following paragraph concerning the Boston and Philadelphia Base-Ball Clubs, now playing in England:

Twenty-two men are now on their voyage from Philadelphia to Liverpool, whose doings in the next six weeks may have the result of popularizing among us another scientific outdoor game. Base-ball has grown to be in the United States what cricket is in the old country, and though it is probable that comparatively few of the youth of Great Britain will desert cricket, with its dignity, manliness, and system, for a rushing, header-skelter game such as we are given to understand base-ball is, yet it is not unlikely that the American game may, at least, take rank in estimation here with lawn, tennis, and racquets among university men, and bat, trap, and ball and rounders among our villagers and school-boys. The twenty-two men on voyage are divided into two teams. The first in the Boston, and consist of ten players, whose skill and success have earned for them the base-ball championship of America. The second team comprises twelve men, belonging to Philadelphia, and styled the Athletics.

CRICKET.

THE AMERICAN BASE BALL CLUBS AND THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The cricket contests between the visiting Americans and Englishmen were renewed this morning by a game between the Prince's Club and twenty-two Americans. The latter won the toss and sent the Englishmen to bat. The game was suspended for lunch, at which time seven wickets had fallen for nine runs. Play will be resumed this afternoon. The crack players of the Prince's Club are out of town.

The game was resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the Englishmen finished their innings with a total score of twenty-one runs. The crowd at the Prince's Club House when the game begun was smaller than that which gathered to witness the match with the Marylebone Club, but is increasing fast.

Upon conclusion of the Englishmen's inning in the cricket match this afternoon, a game of base ball was played between the Red Stockings and Athletics. The Bostonians won; score, 14 to 11. Upwards of 4,000 people gathered to witness the game, including a number of the nobility. The Athletics were crippled, McMullen pitching for that nine instead of McBride.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the first inning of the cricket match at the Prince's to-day, seven of the Englishmen made no runs. The base-ball match was played in one hour and fifty minutes. Mr. Houston was umpire.

THE MATCH TO-DAY,

at the Twenty-third street base-ball grounds, between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Chicago Cricket Club, will doubtless attract greater attention than any cricket game that has ever been played here. It will commence at 11 a. m. and end at 6 p. m., and the Mutuals will be assisted by Cuthbert, Meyerle, and Treacy, of the White Stockings, who are said to be excellent cricket players. Malone will keep wickets for the Chicago eleven, who will be as follows: Darlow, Furber, Snarp, Parker, Adley, Hyde, Dearden, Ramsay, Dwyer, Malone, and Wright.

THE TRIGGER.

THE COMING CONTEST BETWEEN AMERICAN AMATEURS AND THE IRISH TEAM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The six American riflemen to shoot against the Irish team will be selected from the following twelve, after practice: Henry Fulton, A. Anderson, T. S. Dakin, J. S. Conlin, G. W. Yale, L. L. Hepburn, A. V. Canfield, Jr., L. M. Ballard, H. A. Gildersleeve, J. T. B. Collins, E. H. Sanford, and F. S. Gardner. The average of the whole twelve is 547, against an average of 606 on the last public match of their Irish antagonists.

AQUATIC.

REGATTA AT OAKLAND BEACH, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6.—At the regatta at Oakland Beach to-day, for single scull professionals, 4 miles, first prize $200, second prize $50, John Biglin, New York; Evan Morgin, Pittsburg, and James Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, entered. The race was won by Morris in 27 minutes and 24½ seconds; Biglin second, coming in 17½ seconds later. Ten Eyck came in second, but did not go round the stake at the end of the third mile. The last half-mile was closely contested between Morris and Ten Eyck, the former making a magnificent burst, and coming in half a second before Ten Eyck. It was a fine race, and there was a large crowd in attendance.

FOREIGN.

Magnificent Plans of the French Minister of War.

He Demands an Eventual Credit of One Milliard Francs

Germany Seeking to Establish Another Gibraltar on the Bay of Biscay.

France, Austria, and Portugal Asked to Relinquish Their Papal Vetoes.

FRANCE.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a telegram from Paris that in the superior council of war Gen. de Cissey, Minister of War, demanded an immediate credit of 4,000,000 francs, and an eventual credit of one milliard francs for army purposes.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 6.—The Government has promised the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly that it will communicate to it immediately the details of any serious foreign question that may arise during the legislative recess.

It is asserted that the Duc de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Government at Madrid containing a formal denial of the reports that France has favored the Carlists.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that the French authorities have seized 32,000 cartridges on the Spanish frontier destined for the Carlists.

The wife of Don Carlos has arrived at Bordeaux.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Times* announces that Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow.

The order for the British Mediterranean squadron to proceed to the coast of Spain has been countermanded.

There has been a terrible gale off the coast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Hundreds of fishing-boats are overdue, and it is feared many of them have been lost.

GERMANY.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—There is a rumor afloat here that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the cession of the Town of Santona, in the Province of Santander, of which it is proposed to make a second Gibraltar.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The *Papalo Romano* newspaper says that the Cabinet of the Vatican is negotiating to obtain from the Governments of Austria, France, and Portugal a renunciation of their right of excluding candidates at the Papal election.

SPAIN.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Bayoane advices state that the Carlists have received 6,000 breech-loading rifles, which were landed on the coast. It is also said that 5,000 other rifles, destined for the Carlists, have fallen into the hands of the French police on the frontier.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The circular note in relation to the Carlist insurrection sent to the different European Powers by Senor Ulloa, Minister of Foreign affairs, is published to-day. Senor Ulloa says that the Carlists, under the pretext of defending religion, are guilty of incendiarism, assassination, and pillage. In support of his statements, he instances the massacres at Cuenca and Olot.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Aug. 6.—It is reported that Father Hyacinthe has resigned his curacy in this city.

WASHINGTON.

Dull Days at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REDISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Since and including the 1st inst., only two National Banks have been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business. One was at Leslie, Mich., and the other at Beloit, Wis. Each has a capital of $50,000. The applications for circulation for new banks, or for additional circulation for banks already in existence, are very meagre. More circulation has been given up within the past few weeks than has been applied for. One bank alone, the National Bank of the State of Missouri, situated at St. Louis, has, within a few days, taken up its bonds which it had on deposit in the Treasury as security for its circulation, amounting to $941,000.

THE WANDERING CABINET.

There is barely a probability that the seaside capital will be abandoned for a few days next week, and that the Chief-Magistrate will come here and stay a day or two. By that time, two or three absent members of the Executive Council will have returned, and, together with three who are now here, will put in an appearance at a Cabinet meeting, which will be the first had in about five weeks.

THE POSTAL-CAR CONTROVERSY

has subsided, and so has the agitation of the question. Mr. Huckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, seems to think that he has a good case to present to Congress, and that a claim for damages cannot well be rejected. Meanwhile the Post-Office authorities are peaceful and serene.

WHY SMITH WAS REMOVED.

One of the reasons assigned for the removal of Gen. Smith, the Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats and Boilers, is, that he was extravagant in his expenditure of money, especially the appropriations provided to defray the expenses attending the so-called scientific tests of boilers at Sandy Hook and Pittsburg. One story is that Smith is a victim of the combined opposition from steamboat men and navigators, especially in the West, Northwest, and South.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CINCINNATI CUSTOM-HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of the Interior this morning approved of the plans for the new Post-Office and Custom-House at Cincinnati, and have directed Supervising-Architect Mullett to proceed with the work. The cost of the building is limited to $3,500,000. The building, which will be located between Walnut and Main streets, with the principal elevation on Fifth street, will have a front on that street of 350 feet, and 160 feet on Walnut and Main streets. It will be four stories high and constructed of Hurricane-Island granite, and will be finished in the course of five years.

BOILER EXAMINATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified Inspector-General Smith, of the Bureau of Steamboat Inspection service that his resignation would be accepted. The cause of this step was on account of the expenditures for experiments of boilers, etc., at Sandy Hook, N. J., and Pittsburg, Pa., the Secretary holding that no good has been accomplished by such experiments, and, besides, four other members of the Board to examine into the causes of boiler explosions disagreed with Gen. Smith as to the manner of making the experiments. The appropriation for experiments was $100,000, of which $60,000 has been expended.

Smith this afternoon resigned that position, to take effect on the 1st of September.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Thomas M. Pugh, of Minnesota, Receiver of Public Moneys at Fargo, Dakota.

BANK-NOTE REDEMPTION.

The Redemption Division of the Treasury Department has now seventy clerks employed in the business of counting and assorting notes sent by banks for redemption. In a few days the banks will regularly receive returns from remittances to the Treasury for redemption.

CROPS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 5.—Coming up from Indiana a few days ago, I noted that, from the northern tier of counties on into this State, the nights were unusually cool; which fact, coupled with a season of drought, is destined to cut short the corn and potato crops. But, while the West may thus suffer a little locally, the general crop of breadstuffs promises an abundant surplus, and insure the East a supply of food at less than famine-prices. Passing through Northern Georgia and Alabama just after the wheat-harvest, I saw new wheat sold at $1.10 per bushel,—a thing that has not occurred there before since the War. The South will be light buyers of breadstuffs from the West this year.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.

The recent dry, hot weather has played sad havoc with the corn-crop in this part of the State. The terrible hot wind of last Saturday, sweeping across the country at the rate of 35 miles an hour, and with the thermometer at 105 deg. in the shade, was the death of vegetation. Many farmers who a week ago thought they had fair prospects for a good crop of corn, tell us now that it is comparatively ruined, the lower blades all dried and withered, and the life nearly gone out of the stalks. We have not learned how widely this disaster has affected the State. We trust that in other portions, where rains have been more abundant and the crop was further advanced, the damage has been less, but in this quarter we shall have the lightest corn-crop since 1860.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press.

The average of the whole State, judging from present appearances, is more liable to fall under 15 bushels of wheat per acre, than to exceed that figure, taking the entire State together.

The increase in the area devoted to wheat is from 10 to 15 per cent greater than in 1873, but as the average crop is expected to be 25 per cent below that of 1873, the total wheat-yield must be considerably below that of last year, which was given in round numbers at 28,000,000 bushels.

The first part of the season was one of the most favorable ever known for corn, but a drought in the most critical period in the growth of corn—when the kernels are filling—may seriously impair the yield.

Oats, potatoes, &c., will yield a fair average, provided the present dry weather does not continue for a sufficient length of time to damage the potato-fields.

St. Joseph, Mo. (Aug. 4), Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.

Grasshoppers have entirely destroyed the corn-crop in Western Kansas and Nebraska. It is doubtful if 1,000 bushels of corn will be raised in Kansas or Nebraska west of the line passing from the Platte River, Nebraska, through the towns of Humboldt, Seneca, Manhattan to Wichita, on the Arkansas River. Hundreds of new settlers in Western Kansas and Nebraska are selling their cattle and household goods for whatever they will bring, preparing to leave the country. As there is a good crop of wheat and other small grain, there will be no starvation.

BLOODED STOCK.

Extensive Sale at Carrollton, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Aug. 6.—The joint sale of short horn cattle, comprising the larger portions of the herds of George L. Burruss & Son, of Locust Lawn Farm, near this city, and of W. W. Reynolds, of Shipman, occurred at our fair-grounds to-day, with Col. J. W. Judy as auctioneer. As it was the first public sale of thoroughbreds ever held in the State south of Springfield, an unusual interest was taken in it, and, in spite of the damp and threatening weather, there was a very large attendance from all parts of our own and the adjoining States. All the stock in the catalogue was disposed of, the prices generally ruling low.

The following are the sales embraced in the Burruss list:

COWS.

First Duchess of Logan, bred by Robert Pollock, of Jacksonville, to Prather & Foster, Springfield, $100.

Lady Mary, bred by F. W. Stone, Ontario, to E. W. Miller, Tallula, Ill., $535.

Maud Crittenden, bred by J. F. Ballinger, Green County, to John H. Rives, Greenfield, $95.

Blanche 6th, bred by J. H. Spears, Tallula, to Elijah Iles, Springfield, $215.

Juno 4th, bred by Burruss, to J. H. Spears, Tallula, $235.

Hattie 2d, bred by Burruss, to H. Tunison, Whitehall, $180.

Grace Grant, bred by Z. C. Spears, Tallula, to A. C. Boggs, Princeton, $155.

Juno 2d, bred by J. N. Brown's Sons, Berlin, to J. H. Rives, $150.

Marietta, bred by Burruss, to E. C. Lee, Iowa City, $150.

Burruss and calf, bred by J. C. Hamilton, Jacksonville, to C. H. Eldred, Carrollton, $260.

Nellie Thorndale, bred by Cyrus Jones, Towanda, to L. H. Thomas, Virden, $255.

Nellie Lewis, bred by J. H. Pickerell, Harristown, to C. Eldred, $480.

Linda Belle, bred by J. C. Hamilton, Jacksonville, repurchased for $180.

Lucille, bred by Josiah Fogg, Massachusetts, to C. H. Eldred, $125.

Mollie, bred by Fogg, to Elijah Iles, $165.

Mollie A., bred by Burruss, to L. H. Thomas, $145.

Red Bud, bred by Burruss, to J. H. Barber, Miles Station, $135.

BULLS.

Lord of Sangamon, bred by J. N. Brown's Sons, to Charles March, Mowequa, $200.

Beverly, bred by Burruss, to E. C. Lee, Iowa City, $75.

Earl of Seaham, bred by A. Winslow & Sons, Vermont, to Elijah Dee, Prudeton, $165.

Duke of Locust Lawn, bred by Burruss, to E. W. Miller, $100.

Second Duke of Locust Lawn, bred by Burruss, to E. L. Willford, Old Ripley, $105.

Grafton Lad, bred by Hamilton, to E. M. Hunted, Rood House, $200.

Blanche of Belleville, bred by Burruss, to W. S. Ross, Jerseyville, $80.

Philip Lee, bred by Hamilton, to A. A. Smith, Tolula, $110.

Orion, bred by Silas Evans, Paris, Ky., to Henry Ryan, Medora, $245.

Duke of Locust Lawn, bred by Burruss, to W. H. Ellis, Greenfield, $900.

Imperial Athol, bred by Brockway, Wisconsin, to W. B. Goode, Berdan, $400.

The following sales were made from the list of Mr. Reynolds:

COWS.

Alice, bred by W. A. Wilkins, Troy Grove, to Prather & Foster, $120.

Lillian, bred by Wilkins, to F. O. Merriwether, Shipman, $185.

Belle Lee, bred by Reynolds, to Prather & Foster, $205.

Maid of Maples, bred by Wilkins, to John Kelsey, Shipman, $290.

Prairie Queen, bred by the same, to J. H. Rives, $220.

Ida Pellam, bred by Reynolds, to J. H. Rives, $150.

Carrie Kountz, bred by Wilkins, to E. B. Merriwether, $205.

Ella Welles, bred by Reynolds, to John Kelsey, $155.

Effie Afton, bred by the same, to T. M. Taylor, Decatur, $310.

Standard Lassie, bred by the same, to Prather & Foster, $300.

Maud Wilkins, bred by Wilkins, to John Kelsey, $185.

Myrtle 2d, bred by Spakers, Ohio, to E. A. Potts, Whitehall, $135.

BULLS.

Xerxes, bred by Reynolds, to John Turner, Butler, $50.

Proctor, bred by the same, to N. Kendall, Whitehall, $50.

Tropic, bred by the same, to Prather & Foster, $190.

Pilgrim, bred by the same, to Chris Dahm, Carrollton, $40.

Hiram Powers, bred by the same, to J. H. Barber, $115.

A number of Berkshire hogs from the pens of L. S. Eldred, of Elm Farm, were also sold, bringing prices ranging from $10 to $70 per head.

WALL STREET.

Extraordinary Precautions Against Frauds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The *Sun* says: Wall street was patroled yesterday by a larger number of detectives than were ever before seen there at one time, except just after the Gray forgeries, which cost the street $60,000. Inquiries at the Police Central office developed the fact that the patrol had been ordered by the Commissioners. A few days ago John B. Morris and John T. Denny, the former on behalf of the Stock Exchange, and the latter in the name of the bankers and merchants generally, called on President Matsell and requested him to take additional precautions for the protection of the money interests. They said that in the existing stagnation of trade, vast numbers of men were out of employment, and ready for almost any deed of desperation. The Board of Commissioners unanimously resolved that a corps of detectives should be sent to patrol Wall street and other districts where banks are situated, with orders to arrest all suspicious persons on sight.

THE ALDINE FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The failure of Sutton & Co., publishers of the *Aldine*, an illustrated journal, is announced. The firm would give no information concerning their failure, alleging the matter had been bridged over, but stated that the firm of Sutton & Co. had been merged in the "Aldine Company," and that the latter had succeeded to their business. It is stated that Sutton & Co. owe about $180,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—The steamships Great Western, from New York, and Austrian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Arrived: Steamships State of Virginia, from Glasgow; Calabria, from Liverpool.

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

Thrilling Incidents---Exhibitions of Heartlessness.

Number of Lost Now Stated at Twenty-five.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—In addition to those who were reported lost off the steamer Pat Rogers yesterday, the following are now believed to have been drowned: Anna Cook and two children of Simon Gestner, Cincinnati; the wife and child of Dr. T. Gibbons, Madison, Ind.; A. M. Botts, North Carolina; James Smith, deck-hand.

F. M. Stone, of North Carolina, was badly burned; also, John G. Hughes, the mate. They arrived in this city last night.

THE GREATEST MISFORTUNE

consisted in the fact that the fire occurred in that particular part of the river. Just there the river was at such a stage that it was impossible for the boat to reach the shore, drawing as much water as she did. The limit of time between the first alarm and the time when everybody had left the boat is said to have been twenty minutes. At this time there was a dry landing on the starboard side, only thirty yards distant, but the wall of flame was intervening. On the larboard side the land was a long distance. The wind was blowing toward the nearest shore, and drove the flames in that direction. Many of those who got to the nearest shore are disfigured for life, the exposed parts of their bodies being actually roasted by the excessive heat.

One of the most thrilling and

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

was that of Miss J. Williams, of Louisville. Miss Williams, throwing away her valise and extra clothing, secured the services of a gentleman in throwing overboard a crate of peaches, and leaped in after it with a life-preserver. When she attempted to cling to the crate, however, it revolved like a reel in the water. For two terrible hours she struggled with the retractory box, and had just closed her eyes in despair when she was drawn into a skiff by Mr. Haff, who rendered such signal service in half a dozen other cases.

Miss Rowden, of Louisville, jumped from the boat towards the Indiana shore, and the hungry tongues of flame, licking along the surface of the water, horribly burnt her head and face. She had no life-preserver, and only secured one end of a plank by clinging to the pantaloon-leg of a man who swam past her. She says that, while moving through the water, several gasping, drowning wretches extended their hands toward her, some even grasping her hair and tearing out handfuls in their terror.

THE LAST LIVING OBJECT

seen on board of the boat was a little child, 3 or 4 years of age, running about and screaming with affright, surrounded by the flames, and its legs, arms, and face exposed to the terrible heat.

THE NEGRO CREW BEHAVED BADLY,

hurrying off the boat before there was any imminent danger, and monopolizing all available means of support. Two colored and one white man rowed away in the life-boat, that could have been made to convey twenty or thirty people ashore.

THE SEARCH FOR BODIES.

This morning the river is being dragged for bodies.

Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, four bodies had been recovered by a party dragging the river at Aurora. One was the barber, Minor Muntz; one a young lady, supposed to be from Covington, Ky., and the other two were an unknown man and woman.

LATEST.

The bodies of Ferd Welter, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Cook, of Madison, Ind., have been recovered from the river at the scene of the Pat Rogers disaster, near Aurora.

Further investigation has shed no additional light on the origin of the fire, except to dissipate the suspicion which rested on a negro man discharged from the boat's employ.

The number on board, all told, is supposed to have been 70. The list cannot be had.

REPORTS OF THE LOST

have ranged from 16 to 28 people. Probably 25 is the number nearest the fact. Citizens and passengers do not attach blame to the Captain and officers. At all events, it has not been expressed. The suspense and uncertainty as to the fate of the missing has added intensity to the painful interest felt in the calamity here. At this time 45 persons are known to have been saved.

A private dispatch from Aurora states that the name of the white wretch who acted the coward in leaving the passengers to perish has been ascertained, and that neither of the men belong to the boat's crew.

The latest intelligence confirms the fear that the number of persons perished is near thirty.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—For the Lake region, lower barometer, higher temperature, southeast to northeast winds, and occasional areas of light rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1874.

Hour of observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Humidity.*	*Direction and force of wind.*	*Weather.*
6:53 a. m.	29.89	70	79	S. E., gentle	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.89	72	71	E., gentle	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.87	79	79	N., fresh	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.85	70	79	N. E., fresh	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.87	67	90	N., fresh	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.83	67	94	N., fresh	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 73.
Minimum thermometer, 67.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—1 a. m.

Station.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain.*	*Weather.*
Breckenr'ge	29.90	65	Calm	.10	Threatening
Cheyenne	30.09	65	N., fresh	.09	Fair.
Chicago	29.83	67	N., fresh		Fair.
Cincinnati	29.92	77	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.86	70	S. E., fresh	.25	Fair.
Cairo	30.02	82	S., fresh	.04	Clear.
Davenport	29.88	69	N., fresh	.01	Fair.
Denver	30.01	72	S., fresh	.16	Fair.
Detroit	29.87	69	E., gentle		Fair.
Duluth	29.87	60	Calm		Fair.
Escanaba	29.90	61	S., fresh	.34	Clear.
Keokuk	29.96	72	S., gentle	.68	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.96	70	S. W., gentle		Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.80	78	N. E., gentle		Fair.
Marquette	29.91	59	Calm		Foggy.
Milwaukee	29.93	62	N. E., gentle		Clear.
Omaha	29.81	74	Calm	.98	Clear.
Pembina	29.91	64	N. E., gentle	.1-	Fair.
Toledo	29.90	71	N. E., fresh	.23	Clear.
Yankton	29.72	73	Calm		Fair.

HOT WEATHER IN LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—This has been the hottest day known for years. The thermometer reached 102 degrees in the coolest place.

TELEGRAPH